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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1878, and is now in its hundred and twenty-fifth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It is a large weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected literary and valuable farm and household departments, reaching so many households in this and other cities, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

MALBONK LODGE, No. 98, N. E. O. P., Mrs. Elizabeth B. Goddard, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Richard Gardner, President; Thomas Fieldhouse, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings of each month.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., Dr. F. Jerome Davis, Chancellor; Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets 1st and 3d Friday evenings.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. B. K. of P., St. Knight Captain George A. Wilcox; Everett J. Gorton, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month.

NEWPORT OAKS, No. 777, M. W. A., A. A. Page, Veto. Comd.; Charles S. Parker, Clerk; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday evenings of each month.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, meets second and fourth Thursday in each month.

Local Matters.

Elks' Entertainment.

The Newport Lodge of Elks gave a delightful entertainment in Masonic Hall Thursday evening, when a very large attendance was present. The hall was prettily decorated, the walls being covered with Turkey red, while the stage was decorated with palms and potted plants. The opening numbers were rendered by the Harry K. Howard orchestra and the selections were delightfully rendered. Then followed vocal selections by the Weber Quartette of Boston, humorist readings by Mr. Walter Davis, soprano solos by Miss Donlan, whistling selections by Miss Fannie E. Fish and selections by the Royal Mandolin and Banjo Club of Boston.

A collation followed, after which the floor was cleared for dancing. The Howard orchestra played for the dancing and Mr. Joseph S. Nuss prompted.

New Power Stations.

At a hearing before the Taunton board of aldermen, Wednesday evening, F. S. Hall, Esq., appearing for the Old Colony Street Railway Company, announced their intention to erect a large power house near Fall River, within two or three years.

The plans of the company are to build two big power houses, one near Fall River and the other near Boston. In these two big plants all the steam power would be generated and the Taunton house would be what is known as a converting station.

Diphtheria Cases.

There are three cases of diphtheria on Bedford avenue. Mr. G. Harry Kelley, clerk of the district court, is ill with diphtheria at his home, and his daughter and a daughter of Mr. Edward Griffith, his next neighbor, are also suffering from the same disease. Mr. Kelley's case was diagnosed on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, who have been spending a vacation in the South, have been summoned home by the illness of their daughter. All these cases are light ones and at present no serious results are feared.

Mr. Charles P. Scott, the well known Boston organist, will give an organ recital in the First Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening next. The vocal soloists will be Miss Cora Gossing of this city, soprano, and Mr. Robert Hall of Boston, tenor. All of the participants on this occasion are well and favorably known both here and in the larger cities and a cordial reception is assured them.

The Republican dinner will be held at Masonic Hall on the evening of Lincoln's birthday, February 12th. The tickets are now ready and can be procured by any who wish to attend. The dinner will be a success.

Many of Congressman Bull's friends believe that he is slated for the assistant secretaryship of the navy. He is well qualified for the position. Here is hoping that he will get it.

The Grand Army.

The 38th annual encampment of the department of Rhode Island, G. A. R., was held in Providence Thursday and was honored by the presence of the commander-in-chief, Thomas J. Stewart of Pennsylvania. Members in good standing in this State Dec. 31, 1901, 1718. Gains—By muster, 27; by transfer, 11; by reinstatement, 45; total gain, 83; aggregate 1799. Losses—By death, 69; by honorable discharge, 8; by transfer, 14; by suspension, 61; total loss, 147; members in good standing Dec. 31, 1902, 1652; net loss for the year, 64.

The officers chosen for the ensuing year are: Commander—James R. Hudson, Providence; S. V. Commander—Rev. Joseph J. Woolley, Pawtucket; J. V. Commander—Ezra K. Parker, Providence; Assistant Adjutant General—Philip S. Chase, Providence; Assistant Quartermaster General—Alonso E. Pierce, Pawtucket; Inspector—William O. Milne, Newport; Judge Advocate—Daniel R. Ballou, Providence; Chief Musterling Officer—George L. Greene, Providence; Medical Director—Philip F. Dillon, M. D., Bristol; Chaplain—Rev. Charles H. Ewer, Providence; Representatives to the 37th Encampment at San Francisco: T. F. Dexter, William O. Capron; Henry O. Luther.

Alternates—George H. Pettie, Walter A. Scott, James Q. Smith.

General Assembly.

The fourth week of the General Assembly has ended and the State has nothing to show for it except the expense account. It costs the State about one thousand dollars for each working day of the General Assembly. For the sixteen days that that body has already been in session the State is out \$16,000. The only thing to show for it is the turning down of most of Gov. Garvin's appointments and the choice of Republicans in their places. Thus far all the old Republican office holders have been re-elected, notwithstanding the efforts of the Governor to get his own party associates into office. Neither body has as yet passed a single act of any importance to the State. Bills have been introduced in the House to repeal the police commission bills for both Newport and Providence, and another bill has been introduced to give the mayor of Providence power to appoint the police commission. The governor has appointed William P. Clarke of Newport a member of the inland fisheries commission, James H. Losh of Newport a member of the State board of pharmacy, Nathaniel B. Church of Tiverton to be police commissioner for that town, Mrs. Ellen N. Cottrell of Jamestown to the board of women visitors to penal institutions, and William S. Sherman of Newport to the board of registration in dentistry.

St. Paul's Lodge.

The annual communication of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 4, A. F. & A. M., was held Monday night. The following officers were elected:

Worshipful Master—Robert C. Bacheller. Senior Warden—William G. Ward, Jr. Junior Warden—Elihu E. Nickerson. Treasurer—William J. Cozens. Secretary—W. T. T. Bowler. Chaplain—Rev. T. E. Chandler. Senior Deacon—Frederick Bradley. Junior Deacon—George Russell. Senior Steward—William H. Langley. Junior Steward—Albert Q. Howard. Marshal—Fred E. Chandler. Musical Director—John Rogers. Sentinel—E. Benjamin May. Tyler—G. H. Lovejoy.

A handsome past master's jewel was presented to the retiring master W. T. P. A. Ward, and a jewel was also presented to W. T. Thatcher T. Bowler to replace the one lost a year or more ago.

A bill has been introduced into the Connecticut legislature to allow the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. to increase its capital, or as President Hall says to close up the uncertainties of the law of 1880, which allowed a total issue of one hundred millions of stock. The first issue will probably be to retire \$2,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds falling due this year.

General Henry C. Hasbrouck, who has been for several years in command of Fort Adams, left the fort on Wednesday to withdraw to private life, having been retired by reason of age. A salute was fired from the fort and he was given a rousing farewell.

The Newport Artillery Company held an enjoyable ladies night and drill at the armory on Clarke street Thursday evening. During the drill marksmanship badges were awarded. Dancing followed later in the evening.

The Sunday School of Trinity Church will be closed for the next two Sabbaths in order to make doubly sure that there is no danger of exposure to diphtheria from that source.

Congressman Bull expects to go to Alaska soon after Congress adjourns. He will be absent most of the summer.

On another page of this issue appears an interesting article on the Stevens family by Mr. John Austin Stevens.

Supreme Court.

The January session of the common pleas division of the supreme court was resumed on Monday, Judge Hodggett presiding. Jacob Rife pleaded nolo to the indictment charging him with selling liquor to a minor and in view of the very extenuating circumstances of the case he was given the minimum sentence, 90 days in the Providence county jail, a fine of \$100 and costs. The Willor & Manchester cases were given a hearing, the point at issue being to whom should be paid the money due from the city on the contract for the Coles school building. Decision was reserved.

On Tuesday the case of Ellery H. Smith vs. Epstein & David was the only case tried and in this case a non suit was ordered by Judge Hodggett, who ruled that a verbal promise is of no effect in law in such a case as this.

On Wednesday the case of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company vs. Patrick H. Horgan was heard by a jury of which George O. Barker of this city was foreman. This was an action to remove the defendant who has built a house on what used to be the sidewalk for the old bridge on Long wharf. The plaintiff was represented by Col. Sheffield and the defendant by Mr. Nolan. A lot of ancient records of the Long wharf property and the deed from the city to the railroad of the cave lands were produced. The court ordered a verdict for the plaintiff.

Thursday was given up to the case of George E. Slason vs. Newport Water Work Company, an action of tort for injury to plaintiff's property by the leakage of water from the defendant's reservoir on the island. The jury were driven out to the pond to take a view returning to the court house at noon. This case occupied all the time of the court on Thursday and was further heard on Friday being given to the jury Friday forenoon.

As we went to press the jury was still out in the case of Slason vs. the Water Works and a disagreement was expected.

Dramatic Reading.

Sheridan's comedy, The Rivals, was read before an interested audience by members of the Unity Club Tuesday evening. Those who took part showed that they possessed considerable dramatic ability, and in fact most of the readers had previously participated in a reading of this comedy. The cast included the following: Bob Acres, Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, Jr.; Sir Anthony Absolute, Dr. A. F. Squire; Captain Absolute, Dr. Frederick Bradley; Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Mr. A. O'D. Taylor; Mrs. Malaprop, Miss Taylor; Lydia Langfish, Miss Maude Harrington; Julia, Mrs. A. P. Record; Faulkland, Rev. A. P. Record; Flag, Mr. H. L. Taylor; David, Mr. Edward K. Stevens; Lucy, Miss Maude Stevens.

Mr. Benjamin Almy passed his eightieth birthday on Saturday and on Monday evening a birthday party was held in honor of the occasion. Among those present was Captain Henry D. Scott, who commanded a battery in the Gettysburg fight and was wounded almost fatally, and whose 78th birthday fell on the same date with Mr. Almy's 50th anniversary. Another guest who has reached a ripe old age was Mr. Thomas Chavanagh, who has passed his eightieth year. During the evening there was vocal and instrumental music and all of Mr. Almy's violins, the product of his own hands, were called into use. A birthday cake with eighty lighted candles was presented by Mrs. Julia Lavery and family.

The winter schedule of trains on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. between Newport, Boston and Providence, is the best this winter that it ever has been. There are eight trains a day each way between these cities and Newport and the time has been shortened considerably. A few years ago there were only three trains each way, and the time was a half hour slower than it is now. Trains now leave here for Boston and Providence at 6:54, 8:13, 9:11 a. m., 3:13, 5, and 9:13 p. m.

George Warner, the colored man who was found dead in Providence on Sunday last, was employed as night watchman at Mr. George P. Lawton's stables in this city for a number of years. He was known by the name of "Sifter."

The Newport Brown Alumni Association held its annual dinner at Muechinger's Thursday evening when President W. H. P. Fancee and other distinguished visitors were present as guests of the association.

Apothecary W. H. Huntington is reported to be improving after his serious illness.

Mr. Fred Lewis is very ill at his home.

Rev. Father Meenan is in Jamaica.

City Council.

The city council held its second meeting of the year last Tuesday evening when the finances were up for discussion and the yearly budget was finally passed. There were stormy times in the board of aldermen as Alderman Bliss championed a resolution to secure authority for raising \$150,000, which was opposed by the other members of the board. An ordinance creating the office of deputy city clerk at a salary of \$1000 was defeated in the common council.

The report of the finance committee, containing a number of recommendations, was received. The report was accompanied by a resolution requesting the General Assembly to pass an act allowing the city of Newport to hire money on negotiable notes for the extinction of the floating debt by the payment of a portion each year for five years until all is paid. The committee said that there is now a floating debt amounting to \$100,000, and in addition the taxpayers have authorized the laying of a bituminous macadam pavement in Broadway and Spring street at a cost of \$50,000 for which no provision has been made, it being necessary that these two sums shall be paid out of the ordinary revenues of the city for the present year if no provision otherwise is made. The committee stated that the city is at present authorized only to issue certificates of indebtedness on its notes on which it has to pay a high rate of interest, and that if it could issue negotiable notes these would be taken at a lower rate of interest.

This resolution caused a prolonged discussion in the board of aldermen. Alderman Bliss explained the reason of it, and Mayor Boyle argued that the city should not hire money at high rates of interest when it could use the amounts in the sinking fund. The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of four to one. An ordinance was passed providing for the assessment and collection of a tax, the rate to be 1.2 per cent.

The ordinance making the appropriations for the year was also the cause of a prolonged discussion in the board of aldermen, although the items stood as presented by the finance committee. Alderman Bliss had himself recorded as voting against the passage of the ordinance, since the failure to pass of his resolution providing for obtaining \$150,000, the appropriations would be greater than the revenues of the city. The appropriations for the year were as follows:

State Tax,	\$61,525.11
Excise on Highways,	10,000.00
Public Schools,	9,500.00
Police,	12,000.00
Fire Department,	35,250.00
Lighting Streets,	25,000.00
Sanitary,	2,000.00
City Asylum,	5,000.00
Paupers and Vagrants,	4,000.00
Public Buildings,	1,000.00
Public Parks,	3,000.00
Boys, Stationery and Printing,	2,500.00
Water Supply,	10,000.00
Board of Health,	15,000.00
Herrel Grounds,	800.00
Ward Meetings,	2,500.00
Sinking Fund,	20,000.00
Coupons and Interest,	47,875.00
Incidentals,	5,000.00
Townsend Industrial School,	5,500.00
Emergency Hospital,	10,000.00
Payment of Loans,	19,000.00
Unimproved Macadam Pavement,	50,000.00
Indexing Records,	1,500.00
Interest on note,	4,100.00
Payment of note,	20,000.00
Land and other damages,	6,000.00
Total,	\$717,112.31

There was but one proposition for furnishing money to the city—that of the Newport Trust Company, at 4 per cent. This bid was accepted and the city treasurer was authorized to draw not exceeding \$300,000 before July to meet the expenses of the city. The bid of the National Exchange Bank offering a bonus of \$2,170 for receiving the city's deposits and paying checks was accepted.

A street light was ordered placed on Merton road. On recommendation of the committee on streets and highways the supervision of the collection of garbage was transferred to the highway department from the board of health. The purchase of four watering carts was authorized.

On recommendation of the committee on ordinances an amendment was passed to Chapter 14 requesting the clerk to the highway committee to furnish bond in the sum of \$2500. The same committee reported the ordinance creating an assistant city clerk at a salary of \$1000, the same person to act as clerk of the common council without extra compensation if he shall be elected. The ordinance also provided \$1000 for other necessary clerical aid in the city clerk's office. Alderman Bliss moved to amend by adding "on the nomination of the city clerk." The motion was not seconded and the ordinance passed the board without amendment. It struck a snag in the common council however. Councilman Martin moved to amend by making the salary \$800 instead of \$1000. The motion was lost and a motion to concur in the passage of the ordinance was also lost.

A resolution was passed authorizing the committee on streets and highways to advertise for proposals for laying granolithic walks and steel ribbed curbing and tar concrete sidewalks, the lowest bidder to be given all work

of this nature authorized by the city council during the year. A resolution was passed appointing the city council committee on the emergency hospital and the board of health a committee to confer with the trustees of the Newport Hospital in regard to the care of certain city and health department cases.

A number of petitions for sidewalks, grading and curbing were referred to the committee on streets and highways, and for street lights to the committee on street lights. A petition from Constant Smith asking for the removal of the big tree in front of his block at Broadway and Collins street, was referred to the committee on streets and highways with power. Thomas B. Congdon was re-elected clerk of the common council at a salary of \$150.

In joint convention Francis M. Slason was re-elected clerk of the highway department, having 18 votes to 7 for Francis P. Lynch, Wallace O. Martland was elected engineer of the city hall, Thomas B. Congdon clerk of the finance committee, and William A. Barker and Joseph B. Pike weighers of coal and other merchandises.

Wedding Bells.

Wood-O'Brien.

Miss Margaret V. O'Brien of this city was married to Mr. Curtis A. Wood, Jr., of New York at St. Mary's rectory Wednesday evening. The bride wore a dress of white silk mull, carrying a bouquet of white roses. Miss Annie O'Brien, a sister, acted as bridesmaid, while Mr. J. Folk of New York performed the duties of best man.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents and was largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood left in the evening on their wedding trip.

Next Monday an evening at which will be enjoyed under the auspices of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the residence of Mrs. John P. Sanborn. The proceeds will be devoted to the society. On Monday evening, February 23, the society will hold a Colonial reception and dance at Trinity Guild hall in honor of Washington's Birthday. The members of the society will appear in colonial costume.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Charity Organization Society was held in Newton's Hall Monday evening. The old society then passed away and its place was taken by an incorporated concern of the same name. The change was made in order to allow of the acceptance and use of public bequests.

One "Independent" coal operator has lowered the price of coal at tide water to \$5.25 a ton, and there is a sentiment among the other "Independents" to get out. Hope our Newport dealers will soon hear of this fall in prices. The big coal operators say that a break from the high prices must come all along the line very soon.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in the association building on Mary street Thursday evening. The various reports showed the association to be in a satisfactory condition.

Mr. Charles H. Hunt, at one time superintendent of the State institutions at Cranston and also for a short time chief of police of Providence, has just been chosen chief of police of Portland, Oregon.

The nurses of the Newport Hospital entertained their friends at a whist and dance in the new administration building Thursday evening.

President Roosevelt on Thursday sent a special message to Congress in which he says both Mexico and China want to get on a gold basis.

Thursday marked the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of the late William McKinley.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

Simon Hazard has sold for James Dimond, of New York city to Thomas Price, of Newport, a track of land on the easterly side of Vicksburg place measuring about 150 feet on Vicksburg place by 133 feet in depth and comprising about 20,000 square feet.

The heirs of Alfred Smith and D. T. Swinburne have sold to Arnold H. James a lot of land bounded east, 40 feet, on Second street; south, 100 feet, on land of Adam Ehrhardt; west, 40 feet, on other land of the Smith and Swinburne heirs, and north, 100 feet, on land of Andrew Maden.

William E. Brightman has rented for Mrs. John L. Bell her upper tenement on Hammond street, to Mr. Michael Eagan.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for Henry B. Bateman a lot of land on Melkle avenue measuring 43 feet in depth by 40 feet front on Melkle avenue to Joseph B. Parsonage.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the Right Reverend Matthew Harkins, Catholic Bishop of Rhode Island, the so-called "McAllister Farm," adjoining St. Columba Cemetery in Middletown and being part of the St. Columba Corporation property, to Morgan Barry. A residence goes with the farm.

Recent Deaths.

Louis Shanteler.

Mr. Louis Shanteler died at his home on Thames street at an early hour Thursday morning after a comparatively short illness, although he had been in poor health for some two years. A painful shock at that time endangered his life but since recovering from the first effects of that he had been able to be around up to about a week before his death.

Mr. Shanteler came to this city in 1870 as a soldier in the regular army. When he left the army he opened a market in this city and took an active interest in municipal affairs. He was three times elected alderman from the Fourth ward and was a member of the commission that built the new city hall, succeeding to the office of chairman upon the death of Captain John Rogers. At the time of his death he was chairman of the Democratic city committee.

He was a member of Newport Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, of Court Wainston, Foresters of America, of Newport Catholic Benevolent Legion, of Newport Council, Knights of Columbus, the Newport Horticultural Society and the Progressive Club. He leaves a widow and six children in this city, also a mother and two sisters in Buffalo.

Funeral services will be held from St. Mary's church on Sunday and will probably be attended by most of the organizations of which he was a member.

Middletown.

The special committee appointed November 4, 1902, to originate and report some plan for the better care and management of the Middletown Cemetery in order to improve the general appearance thereof, gave a public hearing at the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The committee consists of Messrs. I. Lincoln Sherman, Robert Patterson and Howard R. Peckham. Mr. Sherman presided as chairman. Beside the committee there were fifteen persons present. The consensus of opinion favored a change in the present system of management and some of the speakers urged quite radical departures from the methods now employed. Messrs. Nathaniel Peckham and Benjamin W. H. Peckham advocated the engagement of a permanent superintendent to take sole charge of the Cemetery and give it his undivided attention. Mr. Charles Peckham, of the committee now in charge, submitted figures showing that upwards of \$5,000 had been expended on the Cemetery by the town. The lot was purchased in 1854. Only about one-third of the lots assigned for burial have been taken. There was quite a divergence of opinion as to what should be done with the borders of the Cemetery. Some were in favor of a hedge to replace the trees recently removed, others would have a driveway to encompass the entire lot which has an area of eight acres.

Jamestown.

The town council and court of probate were in session Monday. The petition asking that Charles J. Tucker be appointed administrator of the estate of Mary A. Tucker was granted. Isaac Johnson's will was proved and an executor appointed. Permission was given G. A. Clark to sell furniture and personal effects at public auction or private sale. A large number of bills were ordered paid. A statement from Captain J. P. Cotton, showing the amount of work done on the new road, was received.

The town treasurer was authorized to hire \$2,000 for six months. A petition was received from David Van Felt, asking that his salary as policeman be increased from \$15 to \$50 per month. It was laid on the table.

Mrs. Charles Littlefield of Block Island is guest of her sister, Mrs. Benjamin F. Gardner.

Portsmouth.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Sherman entertained on Friday of last week in honor of the twentieth anniversary of their marriage.

Royal Blue Line Personally Conducted Tours
To Washington Feb. 13th, March 6th and 20th, April 3d and 17th. \$25.00 covers all expenses, including five days' board in Washington, and visit to Philadelphia and New York, with stop-over privileges.

To Florida Feb. 9 and March 9. \$59.50 covers all expenses to Jacksonville and return.

For Itineraries, Guide to Washington, and full details, address Joseph P. Taggart, N. E. P. A., 211 Washington St., Boston.

Election of Officers.

Women's Association of the United Congregational Church.

President—Mrs. T. C. McClelland.
Vice Presidents—Mrs. John R. Brownell, Mrs. Ernest P. Allen.
Secretary—Mrs. Benjamin B. Sherman.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Eliza R. Hammett.

Treasurer—Miss Lena H. Vernon.
Department and Committee Chairmen—Foreign missionary, Mrs. J. T. Buttrick; home missionary, Mrs. Walter S. Langley; church work, Mrs. Roland J. Easton; social committee, Mrs. John S. Coggeshall; hospital committee, Mrs. George H. Bryant; relief committee, Mrs. A. K. Manchester; flower committee, Miss Martha Anderson.

United Congregational Church.

President—William H. Matthews.
Vice President—Mr. Alvaro Van Horne.
Treasurer—Henry J. Talbot.
Secretary—William T. Berry.

Trustees—Theodore D. West, Fred E. Whitlans, Thomas A. Johnson, William C. Mason, Daniel A. Smith.

DONALD
DONALDSON, JR.

Being a True Record and Explanation
of the Mysterious Disappearance
of Donald, His Name in the
Public Mind, and of the
Key to the Case

By HOWARD FIELDING

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CHAPTER XII.
MYSTERY OF THE DEAD MURDER HAND
(CONTINUED).

KEVIN had named half past 9 o'clock as the time when he would receive his erring servant. It may have been an hour earlier that Donald, Jim Bunn and I went to the Elms.

We were treated somewhat as if we had been a band of conspirators and were ushered with appropriate secrecy into a small room opening off the library. It was dimly lighted, and the curtains were closely drawn, making the place very uncomfortable on a warm summer night.

Graves Reedy was there, much to my surprise, for I supposed that he would be shadowing Cobb. The detective's manner revealed to me that strictly professional cleverness with which he bears adversity.

"Cobb has disappeared," said Kevin. "Mr. Reedy has lost track of him."

"Temporarily, temporarily," responded Reedy. "We shall pick him up again."

He then went on to explain how this accident had happened. Cobb had taken up his abode in a little hotel which most of us in Tunbridge would have been glad to see the last of, and from this place in the course of the previous evening Cobb had withdrawn himself in a manner so secret as to elude the remarkably keen eyes of Mr. Graves Reedy.

The detective had promptly discovered the fact of the fellow's absence, and, being firmly convinced that the affair of the deed and the bogus heir was a plot in which Joe Harvey, the lawyer, was intimately concerned, he had gone to Harvey's house, but Cobb had not appeared there, nor had he revealed himself during the remainder of the night and the following day.

"He's gone to get the document," said Kevin, with decision. "I think that his disappearance is a good sign."

I turned to Reedy for his opinion. "There's another way of looking at it," said he. "You must remember that this job may not be on you, Mr. Kelvin. I've explained that already," he added, turning to me. "Cobb was in jail and he wanted to get out. So he got into communication with this shyster lawyer, convinces him that the deed which Mr. Kelvin wants in existence, puts up the job of the pretended Walmesley heir and induces Harvey to furnish \$500 cash bail in order that Cobb may get out of jail and find the deed. You see, Harvey could get his money back any time by surrendering Cobb, so he doesn't think that he risks much. But Cobb really hasn't any document to produce. And he wanted to get out of limbo, and, being out, he skips, leaving Harvey hung up in the air for half a thousand. This looks quite reasonable to me, and when I said that we'd pick up Cobb I didn't mean that we'd necessarily pick him up in this town."

There was a silence following this presentation of the case, and during the interval I happened to notice Jim Bunn eyeing Donald in a questioning way. In regard to Donald's powers Bunn had the most marked alternations of skepticism and belief. He was evidently more deeply interested than he cared to own. He was by nature greedy for the marvelous and capable of great excitement over mysteries. There had been periods when he had desecrated such "mediums" as advertised in the newspapers and had sought advice upon business matters from the most absurd sources. It was ever his way to be convinced in a moment and then to change his attitude to one of general and feverish incredulity quite as unreasoning as his belief had been.

In regard to Donald, I think he was much influenced by Carl Archer, who took a frivolous view of the subject. Jim Bunn would have been glad to believe the contrary. He was looking for some great revelation that would have but one interpretation, and he had welcomed this chance to go with us to Kelvin's in the hope of seeing that which would set all his doubts at rest—perhaps in the fear of seeing it, for he had a deep seated terror of the supernatural.

He felt, as I did, that Donald would not have gone to that house unless he had known that he had work to do there. Always in such cases there seemed to be a great impelling force urging Donald onward despite the reluctance of his will.

"Well," said Bunn at last, unable to restrain his impatience any longer "what do you think of it, Don?"

"Don't ask me," responded the boy gloomily. "I don't know anything about it. If I could only think of some possible way."

He paused and was very unwilling to proceed, though we all urged him. Finally he said:

"If I could think of any way that this document could be returned with out Cobb's having anything to do with it—Cobb, Harvey or any of that crew—why, then I'd know what I was talking about."

"You are thinking of the man whom you described to me," said I.

He shook his head.

"I've decided I was mistaken," he replied. "That man can't bring back the deed."

"Why?" asked Bunn in a sort of way.

It evidently required a great effort for Donald to answer him.

"Because," he said, as if the words were forced out of him, "the man's dead."

Bunn looked at me and nodded.

"What did I tell you?" he whispered. "Walmesley."

"I am inclined to think," said Donald, "that I was mixing the past with the future. That's the great trouble with this foolish business. I don't doubt that you've all had similar experiences. Everybody must have them once in a while. Something comes into your mind; you see it; you know it for an actual occurrence. But it has no time. There's nothing to tell you whether the thing is going to happen a hundred years from now or whether it happened a hundred years ago."

"There's the little matter of clothes," suggested Reedy.

Donald showed mild surprise.

"You don't always see clothes, of course," said Donald as if he couldn't bring himself to believe that Reedy had been serious. "You see the thing that has no need of clothes or of flesh and bones—the essence of an action. If you should strike me with a knife, Mr. Reedy, do you suppose that there'd be nothing in the act except your arm and the weapon? You might as well say that there'd be nothing but your coat sleeve or your skin. Within the sleeve, within the skin, within the muscle and the bone, is something far more important."

"I guess you're getting out of my line," said Reedy. "There may be something of the kind, but I never saw it."

"I am surprised," replied Donald. "Just the point is," said Kevin, bringing his practical mind to bear upon the question, "shall we get hold of that paper? Now, let's bring it right down to business. I'll give you or any other man \$1,000 for it. Yes, and I'll hear argument on the question of more money."

I expected to see Donald get up and walk out of the house, but he seemed to be too deeply absorbed in his own thoughts or visions, or whatever they can be called, to take note of what Kevin had said.

"We shall know all about this matter in a few minutes," said Reedy, looking at his watch. "If Cobb doesn't come, it's all off. And he'll be here on time if he's coming."

We waited, therefore, with such patience as we could command. At twenty minutes past 9 Kevin went into the library, which was dark. Thereafter we looked at our watches at least once a minute until a quarter before 10, when Kevin came to the door and said in a tone of disappointment:

"The fellow hasn't shown up."

"There's no use in waiting any longer," said Reedy. "No Cobb; no deed. Your title is safe, Mr. Kelvin. The whole thing was a fake."

"There is a deed, though," said Donald so softly that no one but Bunn and I heard him. "And somebody, somebody, will deliver it here—the same man whom I have seen. By heavens, dead or alive, he will produce that document this night!"

Bunn took me suddenly by the arm, and I could feel that he was trembling with excitement.

"There are queer things in this world, Mr. Harrington," he whispered. "I don't know just what to expect, do you?"

"I expect Walmesley's ghost, if you ask me," said I, with a laugh, and the remark lacked very little of being perfectly sincere.

At 10 o'clock Kevin gave up the vigil and announced us all into the library. He had turned up the lights, and the room was bright.

"I am sorry to have given you all this trouble, Mr. Harrington," said he, "but I had reason to expect a different ending of this affair."

"I don't think that it's ended yet," I responded. "Donald says that the deed will be restored."

"Well," said Kevin, "I hope he's right. I'd like to get the thing off my mind. It would be worth money to me, as I've told you. I've got other things to think about."

I was well aware that one of the things to which he referred was my own destruction, but this was a time of truce in our warfare, and I felt under obligations to let the subject rest. Indeed, my attention was almost immediately attracted to Donald, who had advanced to the end of a long and heavy table of black oak, the top of which was bare. He was staring down at this table, and his attitude was rigid. Bunn spoke to him twice and even laid a hand upon his arm, but the boy did not stir.

Presently, however, he shook himself and stood erect.

"I have a curious fancy," he said. "Mr. Kelvin, may I ask you where you got this table? It's a queer question."

"That was in the house," said Kevin. "It's very old."

Donald tapped upon it with his finger.

"What made that mark?" he asked.

The mark extended across a corner of the table and may have been ten inches long. It was quite deep at one end and a mere scratch at the other.

"I don't know," said Kevin, examining it. "From the looks of the thing I should say that it was made a long time ago."

"Before you were born, my son," said Reedy to Donald. "Looks as if somebody had hit it with a cleaver."

Donald drew in his breath through his closed teeth, and it made a peculiarly eerie sound. I glanced hastily at his face, and it wore a very strange and almost terrifying expression. It was as if he were dead; as if the spirit had departed out of him.

He stood by the end of the table, and we fell into a sort of group around it. The light was above, and it showed our inverted images in the black and polished surface.

"It was all in the past," said Donald. "I feared that it might be so. I cannot help you, Mr. Kelvin, further than to assure you that the deed of transfer once existed and that it came into the possession of the rightful owner of this property after having been in the hands of a rascal. This I judge by the scene itself. I know nothing of the people."

"Come!" said Reedy. "That's worth knowing. Let's hear your story."

"I'll have to do the best I can," said Donald, with something like a groan. "This takes the life out of me, but I'll have to go through with it somehow. It's as if I saw this room, but a good deal different, of course. This table is here, and there is a single candle burning upon it. Beside the table is a man sitting in a chair. He seems to have a sort of light black coat on over a part of a military uniform. He is very broad in the shoulders. He's one of the strongest looking men that ever I saw, though not very tall, I should judge. He has a little black mustache that is too small for his face. It looks ridiculous on a man with such a heavy jaw."

"That's Westcott—Norman Westcott," gasped Bunn. "When I was a boy—"

Donald went on without seeming to hear this interruption.

"I never saw a man all so still," said he. "It startled me at first. I thought he was dead. After quite a long time another man comes into the room—the man whom I described to you this morning. He looks scared; he has a pistol in his hand. He comes in by that window, and the other man seems to see him without looking that way."

"Have you brought it?" he asks without a movement except of his lips. The other seems to go into a sort of panic. He walks up to the table like a crab, the pistol in his left hand and that side of him coming foremost."

"Yes; I've got it," he says, and then he breaks into a sort of harangue. 'No tricks!' he cries over and over again. 'You'll do as you say—Westcott!'

"That's the officer's name—Westcott."

"And the other's Walmesley!" exclaimed Bunn.

Donald looked up dreamily.

"Walmesley?" he repeated. "What was I saying?"

"Keep quiet, everybody," said Reedy. "Don't break in. This is too big a thing to be fooled with. 'No tricks!' that's what you said. He was afraid the other fellow would do him out of something."

Donald looked down at the table and put his fingers lightly upon the scar in it before he proceeded.

"You shall have your price, Walmesley," said Westcott, "and you shall leave this room with it in your pocket, and I will not put the law upon you for this crime. I give you my word as an officer and a gentleman. Put the deed on the table."

"The money first," said Walmesley.

"Westcott had had both his hands under the table. He withdrew the left hand and threw down a little bag. Walmesley, still holding his pistol, managed to open the string that fastened the mouth of the bag, and he poured out the gold coins upon the table. Then he counted them off with his right hand, putting each into his pocket."

"It's right," he said, "and here's the deed."

"He took it from the breast of his coat and laid it before Westcott. As



"Right there!" he cried, striking his left hand upon the wall.

he did so he lowered his pistol, and the next second it went spinning across the room. Walmesley gave a cry like some wild animal. He seemed to lose his wits. Meanwhile Westcott had risen to his feet, his right hand being behind him. The document lay between them on the table just there."

And Donald laid his finger upon a certain spot.

"I cannot understand what insane impulse moved Walmesley, but he reached forward to snatch the deed. I think he must have meant to get it anyway, protected by his pistol; to get the money, display the document and then treacherously take it again in order to have a hold upon the other, and his mind was so set upon this act that he performed it mechanically in his terror, forgetting the loss of his weapon."

"Westcott made a sudden sweep with his right arm; incredibly rapid. I can hear the whistling sound of his sword in the air. He had been holding a cavalry sabre under the table. Walmesley's fingers were closed upon the deed and he was drawing it toward him. Those fingers, long and yellow, remained clasped about that bit of paper, even after the hand fell away from the arm, severed clean by the strongest blow I ever saw or dreamed of."

There was a pause during which I was aware that every one breathed rather hard, including myself.

"Walmesley screamed, but not very loudly," continued Donald. "It was the quick cry of horror and surprise. He stared at his own hand, lying there upon the table. In an instant Westcott caught him and ripped his right shoulder and arm bare. He had everything ready, and he worked with great skill. He put a tight bandage around the arm above the elbow; then he did something to the wrist, tying up the severed arteries, I suppose. When this was done and the stump wrapped in cloths, he picked Walmesley up in his arms, for the man had fainted, and carried him out through that window."

"To the doctor's, of course," said Bunn.

"I have not followed him," responded Donald. "I have seen nothing that

happened outside this room. 'Wait!' he cried suddenly. 'Westcott is coming back. He takes the hand from the table, the deed still in it. By the Eternal!'

He sprang toward the wall and pulled away a movable bookcase that had been put in since the Kelvin's advent. How he could have swung it away from the wall I really do not know, for the thing with its load of books must have been a great weight.

"Right there!" he cried, striking with his left hand upon the wall. "He put it there!"

"We all ran forward and examined the paneled wall, which seemed to be perfectly solid, but freely sounded it in the place indicated by Donald and declared that it was suspiciously hollow. After perhaps ten minutes' work, which showed him to be very expert in such matters, the detective found a spring controlling a panel which opened outward, revealing a recess containing the dust of many old papers and some parchment well enough preserved. There was also the right hand of a man long dead, and the bony fingers still clasped that deed of transfer which Norman Westcott had bought of Extra Walmesley, the miser."

CHAPTER XIII.

"THE DEED OF THE MURDER HAND."

THE affair of the miser's hand made a great stir. I never have been able to trace the ways by which it got into print, but within thirty-six hours the newspapers seemed to be full of it.

I should not have regretted very seriously the publication of the exact facts, but the controversy which resulted was somewhat annoying. Donald suffered, but he bore it well. He was beset by interviewers and persons with cameras; all sorts of absurd tests were proposed to him; he received letters from many serious minded investigators and a multitude of cranks, and there were several proposals from theatrical managers who wished to exhibit him. The photographers secured plenty of snapshots, but the interviewers were obliged to depend upon their own imaginations, for Donald would not say a word to any of them.

All Tunbridge became a debating society, though there was far less skepticism than I should have expected. My main concern is with the attitude of two persons, both of whom were witnesses of the manifestations—I refer to Bunn and Kelvin.

The effect upon Jim Bunn was most remarkable. I may truthfully say that he was never the same man afterward. He had been profoundly impressed.

Upon Kelvin the effect was peculiar. I will wager all I possess that he had no more doubt originally as to the genuineness of the manifestations than I had. Upon that night he was shaken to his very vitals by what he saw. Yet upon the third day afterward he told Isaac Thornelyke, an old resident of Tunbridge, that it was all mere trickery.

Thornelyke was the most notorious babblers who ever existed. He never kept a secret longer than the time required to go from the person who gave it into his keeping to the next with whom he had a speaking acquaintance. Kelvin, though a newcomer in the town, could not have been ignorant of this. There seemed no escape from the conclusion that he had deliberately selected the person most likely to spread the story broadest.

I was enraged at this, and I taxed Kelvin with the slander. He showed considerable backbone, saying that he had only expressed a private opinion to an acquaintance and blaming Thornelyke for repeating that which had been told in confidence. The scene between Kelvin and myself was very unpleasant, and I could not help feeling throughout its duration that he was secretly trying to make it worse.

In the end I said something quite sharp to the effect that he was an ungrateful brute who ought to be walking on four feet and that, moreover, he was the last member of the animal kingdom that had a right to accuse another of underhand devices and dishonest trickery. This opened the breach once more between the Kelvin family and my own. Poor Donald! His boyish love affair was progressing over a very rough road.

There was some reason to regret this quarrel which would embitter the war for the control of the branch road. Carl Archer had a talk with me upon this point and suggested that it was very unfortunate to involve Mr. Thornelyke in the quarrel, because he was a stockholder in the branch. I perceived the iniquity of the situation; but, having already given Thornelyke a piece of my mind, I could hardly take it back. However, I could not believe that he would make this an excuse for deserting our party, to which he had pledged allegiance before the incident arose.

"I think that Donald is carrying this matter a little too far," said Carl. "It is true that he doesn't seem to be doing any harm, but we can't be sure that he won't, because we don't know the motive which has led him into all this wonder-working."

"Why don't you ask him?" said I.

"I wish that you would," he replied very earnestly. "He's outside. Call him in."

"It won't do any good," said I.

"Try it," he rejoined.

He got up on a chair and looked through the glass of the partition which is between my room and the main office. The glass part was once movable, but I had it fastened permanently some years ago and even added a double sash in order to exclude more effectively the noises from the outer office, where many people were employed.

"He's out there, talking with Tim Healy," he said and called Donald's name, but the partition is so thoroughly impervious to sound that he was not heard, although Healy's tall desk is directly upon the other side of it.

"I'll go out and get him," said Carl, "or you tell him when you go out, Bunn," he added to the old cashier, who at that moment opened my door.

"Tell Donald that we want to see him."

Bunn laid a paper on my desk and made some comment. As he turned to go Donald entered.

"My boy," said I, "do you know what your father-in-law is saying about you?"

"Yes," he replied cheerfully. "Mr. Kelvin thinks I'm bogus. I hope he'll be able to prove it, and then we shan't have any more trouble."

At this Jim Bunn laughed nervously.

"What is the exact truth, Donald?" said I.

"Well," he answered, smiling. "The truth is that Mr. Kelvin would do well to wait. He has seen things that were hard to explain; he will see others that are a thundering sight harder. But I can't help it. I call you to witness, Uncle John, that I was dragged into this business by the heels. You know how painful it is to me."

"Donald," said Carl kindly, "in our presence and upon honor—all joking aside—do you claim the possession of any unusual power?"

"A minute or two ago," said Donald, "you weren't so anxious about the power. You wanted to know what the motive was which had led me into all this wonder-working."

Carl started and gripped the arm of his chair.

"Your exact words," said I.

Jim Bunn put a hand to his forehead as he looked from Donald to me. Then he pointed to Archer.

"Did he say that before Don came in?" he demanded. And I responded that he had said it precisely.

"Tell us how you do it, Don?" said Carl lightly.

"You press me unreasonably," answered Donald, with annoyance. "I do it by means of a power of which I possess a little, but there is some one in Tunbridge who possesses a thousand times more."

"You mean your father," said Bunn quickly.

"No, I don't mean my father," answered Donald. "And unless Uncle John commands me I shall not say whom I mean."

"I shall not command you, my boy," said I. "Indeed, it is not necessary. And I won't have you cross questioned any more." I added, seeing how deeply he was irritated. "I think heaven that you possess this power, and I verily believe that it will be the salvation of us all."

When Donald had gone, Bunn asked me whether I could bring myself to believe that Mrs. Donaldson was the source of all these mysteries.

"I never doubted that she had the power," said I, "but I am skeptical about her having more of it than her son."

At this Carl Archer arose and waved his arms around his head in a protest that transcended speech.

"We have all gone crazy!" he cried at last. "There is no such power. There is not an atom of evidence in all the world's history that any human being ever exercised it. Donald is merely traveling the way of all impostors, and I think we ought to stop him."

"What do you think about it, Jim?" said I.

Bunn had his hand upon the open door.

"I think that nobody will stop him," he replied. "He will go on to the end. And the old man went away muttering."

On the following day Donald came to me with a remarkable request, and I despair of making clear the reason why I granted it. I can say no more than that the boy had begun to exercise an influence over me that was nearly irresistible.

"You have noticed," said he, "that my father is not very well. That is why I come to you with this matter and why I ask you not to bother him about it. He has enough upon his mind without being worried by my foolishness."

I asked him what the matter might be.

"My father has the papers in the old Strobel correspondence," said he. "A few weeks ago he got them together and put them in his box in the vault at the bank."

It is not necessary here to explain what the Strobel correspondence was nor why Donald had taken charge of it, as these things have no bearing upon the case. I replied that the facts were as the boy had stated them.

"I want you to ask my father for these papers," said Donald. "When you go up to the house this noon, you can stop at the bank with him and get them. Don't let anybody else see you take them, don't tell anybody that you have them, and ask my father not to mention the circumstance at all. Will you do this?"

I saw no objection, and told him so. Then I asked what I should do with the documents.

"Put them into that little handbag," said he, pointing to one which was beside my desk. "Don't take them out while you're at the house. Afterward bring them down here and put them in this safe. When you have done so, change the combination."

Evidently he wanted me to have them in a place where I could get them handsily and at any hour of the day, not in a bank, which closed at 4 in the afternoon, and in a box which nobody but his father, then seemingly threatened with an illness, could open.

But what was the value of the papers? As I now know that it was nothing, I will not enlarge upon the question, though it bothered me at the time. The only indication I could get was that Isaac Thornelyke had been concerned in the correspondence in question, though how the fact could be used to influence his vote in the coming stockholders' meeting I was unable to understand. However, I did precisely as Donald had asked me to do, and by 2 in the afternoon the papers reposed in my safe, the door of which would answer only to violence or to my own hand.

That evening Donald asked me very particularly whether I had followed his instructions. He seemed to regard the matter as extremely important, and he took me into the library to speak the more privately, though there was no one about, for Donaldson had gone to his room and Dorothy and Carl to a neighbor's house.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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January 30, 1903

A FORTY-TH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

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AN, 30, 1903, was the date of a spirited encounter of the beaten track of war between General Roger A. Pryor's Confederate brigade and Corcoran's Irish legion. The scene was near Suffolk, in southeastern Virginia, a region never before disturbed by anything more serious than chance collisions between scouts and pickets.

The gallant Corcoran had just reached the front in search of new fighting adventures after his narrow escape from death as a hostage in Libby's prison. The fame of his exploits at the head of the old Sixty-ninth at the first battle of Bull Run and his noble bearing under sentence of the gallows had called to his standard a new legion of his countrymen, among others a militia regiment bearing the number of the volunteer Sixty-ninth.

The war had spared Suffolk because the destruction of the Merrimack and the activity of the Federal fleet upon the adjacent waters gave it into control of the north, and the south didn't think it worth the cost of a battle. Suffolk is on the navigable Nansemond and close to the fertile lands of Virginia and Carolinian coast counties. As provisions grew scarce in the Confederate camps the harvest fields near Suffolk tempted the foragers far beyond their lines of safety.

When McClellan's army was withdrawn from the peninsula in 1862, the division of General John J. Peck was sent to Suffolk to garrison the town and port and also to guard the rich granaries against forays by the hungry Confederates. The pick of the spoil lay within the Federal cavalry picket line, and every attempt of the enemy to make a rich haul was announced at General Peck's headquarters by alert scouts.

On Jan. 20 word reached General Peck that General Roger A. Pryor, with a brigade of infantry and twelve guns, had crossed the Blackwater river with an empty wagon train and was encamped around Kelly's store, four-



A VOLLEY FROM AMBUSH.

teen miles from Suffolk. The empty wagons indicated that the Confederates were on a foraging expedition.

After verifying the news by means of scout cavalry and couriers Peck organized a force of 4,500 men, including cavalry and artillery, and placed Corcoran in command. Corcoran marched from Suffolk shortly after midnight, and a rapid advance of two hours brought his cavalry into collision with the enemy's pickets. The Confederates retired upon the main line of battle, and by the light of the enemy's campfires Corcoran posted his guns and prepared for immediate attack.

Pryor's camp was well laid for defense. The road from Suffolk crossed a swamp near the store, which stood in an open space surrounded by a thick pine forest reaching to the road where it pressed the swamp. Two Confederate regiments were posted in the woods to meet the Federal advance, and the artillery took position to sweep the field between the swamp and the store. Cavalry pickets were stationed at every path and lane, and the roadway across the swamp was also guarded by troops. To forestall a surprise Pryor sent 100 sharpshooters out along the road beyond the swamp to lie in hiding and greet the Federal advance.

Corcoran put his column in motion for a speedy attack soon after 3 o'clock in the morning, while it was still dark. The cavalry in front struck the ambush of sharpshooters and was received with a volley which emptied many saddles. The troops rallied and dashed ahead, meeting another hail of bullets. Undaunted by the stealthy fire the cavalry pushed forward, driving the sharpshooters back across the swamp to a second ambush. At this point Corcoran's men received a deadly fire at ten paces and came to a halt.

While the cavalry struggled through

the swamp Corcoran directed his artillery to lose some shells upon the Confederate rear. A battery of six guns opened the ball and, being sharply answered immediately by several pieces on the other side of the swamp, were joined by six more, making twelve in all. Pryor also had twelve guns in position on the edge of the field close to the swamp and around Kelly's store. By 4 o'clock all the guns were furiously engaged and kept it up for two hours without cessation. Shells tore through the pine trees lining the roadway and field and searched the swamp on both sides of the road.

At 5 o'clock Corcoran ordered his leading regiment to charge the enemy's gun in the roadway beyond the swamp. The column of this regiment had been mortally wounded, and the lieutenant colonel and major had both been unhorsed and disabled by Confederate shells. The adjutant attempted to rally the command and lead it into action, but the men became confused and blocked the roadway across the swamp. It was necessary to lead the regiment back to the rear in order to restore their confidence, and this delayed the advance of the next line following until 6 o'clock.

The Confederates having had time to prepare for the attack, Corcoran decided to reconnoiter his position before risking too much. He sent forward the One Hundred and Thirtieth New York, which was three times charged upon while making its way through the swamp and woods. The New Yorkers ran upon Pryor's guns, posted to sweep the open field and the road where it led out of the swamp. The reconnaissance warned Corcoran that it would involve useless slaughter to attempt a charge upon artillery by troops moving in column or to halt them for formation under fire.

Meanwhile Corcoran's scouting cavalry had discovered another road leading to the enemy's right flank. A squadron of troopers at once marched forward on the new road, which also crossed the swamp, but on emerging into the open ground was received with a shower of case shot from a battery on the opposite side of the field. General Pryor had disposed his force to cover the approaches by both roads. The cavalry had a howitzer in the column, but it was silenced after firing three shots by the superior artillery of the Confederates.

On learning the result of the cavalry advance against the Confederate flank General Corcoran determined to try once more the direct attack in front. But it was nearing the hour of noon and his troops had eaten nothing since the previous evening, and a wise general knows the folly of expecting a good fight with men whose stomachs are empty. Besides, the artillery had used up all its ammunition in the fierce duel of the morning. A repulse of the infantry without guns to fire upon the enemy would mean the destruction of the whole command. Corcoran decided to wait for more ammunition and give his men a chance to take food.

At 12 o'clock all was ready for the advance, but the enemy offered no opposition to the crossing of the swamp. In fact, the movement of Corcoran's cavalry upon Pryor's flank had changed the whole battle. In order to meet the cavalry on his flank Pryor had withdrawn the infantry and batteries from the road first attacked and moved it around to the new point of danger. The cavalry was quickly repulsed and retired through the swamp. At this juncture General Pryor learned that his artillery had used up all its ammunition and the column was not prepared to cope with odds, especially when he had no cavalry and his batteries were a hindrance rather than a help. He reluctantly ordered a retreat to the Blackwater, leaving the battlefield to his foe.

Corcoran pushed the pursuit with his usual dash, and his infantry advanced caught up with the Confederate rear guard at the crossing of a creek a few miles from the field. Placing guns in position Corcoran shelled the opposite bank with a few rounds, then sent Colonel Spear's Pennsylvania troopers over the bridge at a gallop. The Confederates had left the scene, and in a ride of two miles Spear saw nothing of the men in gray.

For a small affair the execution of the artillery at Deserted House, or Kelly's Store, as the battle is variously named, was remarkable. All the firing was done in the night, with only the flashes to guide the gunners. The first Federal shell killed Colonel Thomas Poague of the Fifty-fifth Virginia. Two Virginia captains also were killed by shell fire. The ground lately occupied by the Confederate batteries was strewn with dead soldiers, horses, broken rammers, sponges, knapsacks and cartridge boxes. General Pryor carried away all the wounded who fell in the open, but many of his soldiers struck down in the swamp were left to their fate.

The fire of Pryor's guns was also deadly. Corcoran lost two officers and twenty-one killed, eight officers and 100 men wounded, chiefly from shell fire. In the two batteries engaged twenty-six men were killed or wounded. Pryor's attempt and failure led to a more formidable expedition some weeks later under General Longstreet. The object was the same—to secure the rich supplies lying between the Blackwater and the Nansemond.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Appearances Deceptive.

Tate. Appearances are not always to be trusted.

Brady. That's so. It's a mighty bright book that lives up to its cover.—Boston Transcript.

"How about those good resolutions you made the first of the year?"
"Oh, they are still good."—Smart Set.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

J. C. Watson

PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE

DECEMBER SESSION, 1902.

(The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1901.)

CHAPTER 104.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 104 of the Public Laws, passed at the January Session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1899.

(Passed Dec. 4, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 3 of Chapter 104 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session of the general assembly, A. D. 1899, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. The true intent and purpose of this act is hereby declared to be to limit the usual hours of labor of the above mentioned employees of street railway corporations, in the absence of agreement as to such hours between such employees and their employer, to ten hours actual work a day, to be performed within a period of twelve consecutive hours, whether such employees be employed by the trip or by the hour, the day, the week, the month, or in any other manner. But nothing in this act contained shall be construed to forbid or prevent any such employee, being of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, from laboring a greater or lesser number of hours a day, in accordance with his contract so to do; nor to prohibit any such employee from working for more than one employer, or from being employed by two or more corporations for such greater or lesser number of hours in the performance of such contract."

Sec. 2. So much of said act to which this is in amendment as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 105.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 105 of the General Laws.

(Passed Dec. 6, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 4 of Chapter 105 of the General Laws, as amended by Chapter 99 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1899, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. The secretary of state shall receive and examine the certificates of election of senators and representatives to the general assembly returned to his office by the several city and town clerks as now provided by law, and shall make separate lists of the persons therein named as electors to the office of senators and representatives, respectively. In case of eleven o'clock in the morning on the first Tuesday of January in each year there shall be no such certificate received by the secretary of state of the election of senator, representative, or representative, or either of them, from any city or town, the secretary of state shall also place on said lists, respectively, the names of the persons then holding the offices for which there is no certificate returned or received, as aforesaid, of the election of any other person to said office."

Sec. 2. Section 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Laws, as amended by Chapter 99 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1899, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. At or before twelve o'clock, noon, on the first Tuesday in January in each year the secretary of state shall certify and deliver to the recording clerk of the house of representatives the list of persons made up as provided in section four of this chapter, entitled to seats in the house of representatives, and shall certify and retain in his possession the list of persons made up as aforesaid, entitled to seats in the senate."

Sec. 3. Section 6 of Chapter 105 of the General Laws, as amended by Chapter 99 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1899, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. On the first Tuesday in January in each year at twelve o'clock, noon, the persons whose names are borne on the respective lists aforesaid shall be admitted to take seats as members of the senate and house of representatives, respectively, and such persons shall assemble at said time in the respective chambers at Providence and take their oaths of office before the secretary of state, attorney general, or some person authorized by law to administer oaths."

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 106.

AN ACT Postponing the Taking Effect of Chapter 93 of the Public Laws.

(Passed Dec. 2, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The time when section 2 of Chapter 93 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1899, shall take effect is hereby postponed to the first day of June, A. D. 1903.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 107.

AN ACT in Amendment of Section 4 of Chapter 65 of the General Laws, as Amended by Chapter 55 of the Public Laws, Passed at the January Session, A. D. 1899.

(Passed Dec. 10, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 4 of Chapter 65 of the General Laws, as amended by Chapter 55 of the Public Laws, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. All bills arising under this chapter shall be examined and approved by the board of education, and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his order thereon when properly certified by the secretary of the board and approved by the governor; and a sum not to exceed seven thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be needed, is hereby annually appropriated therefor out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 108.

AN ACT Conferring Certain Additional Power Upon the Providence Armory Commission.

(Passed Dec. 10, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The Providence armory commission is hereby authorized and empowered in the name and behalf of the state of Rhode Island to take, in addition to the land heretofore acquired by said commission, for a site for a state armory and the appurtenances thereof, the following described tract of land, to wit:

A certain tract of land situated in the city and county of Providence, in the state of Rhode Island, described as follows: All the land included in Durfee street from Dexter street to Parade street, as said Durfee street was defined and declared to be a public highway under resolution of the board of aldermen of said city of Providence, passed March 16, 1882, and as delineated on the plat therein referred to.

Sec. 2. Said commission shall, within thirty days from the date of the passage of the resolution by said commission to take said land for said purpose, cause to be filed in the office of the recorder of deeds of said city a description of said land and also a plat thereof, and a statement that the same is taken pursuant to the provisions of this act, which description and statement shall be signed by the chairman of said commission, and upon the filing of such description, statement, and plat, the title in fee simple of said land shall vest in the state of Rhode Island; and after the filing of such description, statement, and plat, notice of the taking of such land shall be served upon the owners of and persons having an estate or interest in such land by the sheriff of the city, county, or any of his deputies leaving a true and attested copy of such description and statement with each of such persons personally, or at their last and usual place of abode in this state with some person living there; and in case any of such persons are absent from this state and have no usual place of abode in this state, such copy shall be left with the person or persons in charge of the premises occupied by such person, and another copy thereof shall be mailed to the address of such absent persons if the same is known to said officer; and after the filing of such description, statement, and plat, said commission or the chairman thereof, shall cause a copy of such description and statement to be published in some newspaper or newspapers published in said city at least twice a week for three successive weeks; and if any party shall agree with said commission for the price of the land so taken, the same shall be paid to him forthwith by the state auditor drawing for said sum upon the receipt of a proper voucher authenticated by the chairman of said commission.

Sec. 3. Any owner of or person entitled to any estate in or interested in any part of the land so taken, who cannot agree with said commission for the price of the land so taken in which he is interested, may, within thirty days after the filing of the description, statement, and plat referred to in section two of this act, apply by petition to the common pleas division of the supreme court in the county of Providence, setting forth the taking of his land and praying for an assessment of damages by a jury. Upon the filing of said petition the said court shall cause twenty days' notice of the pendency thereof to be given to said commission by serving any member of said commission with a certified copy thereof, and may proceed after such trial and verdict, and such trial shall determine all questions of fact relating to the value of such land and the amount thereof, and judgment shall be entered upon the verdict of such jury and execution shall be issued therefor. In case of conflicting claims to such land by any two or more petitioners, said court may set down the petitions of such petitioners for trial at the same time by the same jury, and may frame all necessary issues for the trial thereof.

Sec. 4. Upon the filing of said description, statement, and plat in the office of the recorder of deeds of said city, said land or any part thereof which is a public highway or part thereof shall thereupon become and be abandoned and discontinued as a public highway or part thereof, and the public shall have no further interest in the same from the time of the filing of said description, statement, and plat.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 109.

AN ACT Authorizing Any Person Employed Under and by Virtue of an Act of Congress of the United States Relating to the Survey of the Geological Survey of the United States.

(Passed Dec. 10, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. For the purpose of making the surveys required of the federal geological survey by acts of the United States Congress, it shall be lawful for the persons employed in making the same to enter upon the lands within the boundaries of this state.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

I certify the foregoing to be true copies.

Attest: CHARLES P. BENNETT,

Secretary of State.

The Conductor's Baton.

According to the investigations of a Frenchman while hunting near a river one winter day saw a fox run out on the ice and make at full speed for an opening in the ice where the rushing water of the river could be plainly seen from the bank, says the Scotsman. At the edge he stopped, turned, followed his tracks back to the bank and then ran some distance down the stream and sat there. Soon a dog came crashing out of the woods, bay-

ing finely, hot on the fox's trail. Now, dogs when on a chase of this kind trust almost entirely to their noses. This one was no exception. He ran along the ice, head down, and when he reached the hole he could not stop, but plunged into the water and disappeared forever. Then the fox trotted away with every sign of satisfaction.

After his time conductors tried more and more to improve the baton, and it was ultimately brought to its present form.

The Tricky Fox.

A gentleman while hunting near a river one winter day saw a fox run out on the ice and make at full speed for an opening in the ice where the rushing water of the river could be plainly seen from the bank, says the Scotsman. At the edge he stopped, turned, followed his tracks back to the bank and then ran some distance down the stream and sat there. Soon a dog came crashing out of the woods, bay-

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The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, January 31, 1903.

Hon. John D. Long of Massachusetts, former secretary of the navy, is critically ill. His death is liable to occur at any moment.

Two terrible railroad accidents in one week have brought sorrow to many families. Plainfield, N. J., is the worst sufferer, for nearly all the killed in the New Jersey accident belonged there.

The tax rate this year will be twelve dollars on a thousand. That is the highest figure ever reached in this city. It is hoped that this council will practice a little more economy than many of its predecessors have done.

J. Edward Addicks, the would-be senator from Delaware, now threatens his Republican opponents that, if they do not come into line, he will run an independent candidate for mayor of Wilmington and thus elect a Democrat.

England, Germany and Italy want it all. They refuse to let other claimants come in for a share of the Venezuela spoils, and so the blockade is prolonged and the affair remains unsettled to the disturbing of the good feeling that should exist between nations.

The city of Nashua, N. H., is fifty years old this summer and the city government has appointed a committee consisting of eight members of the city council, eight members of the board of trade and eight citizens to make suitable arrangements for celebrating this important event. Newport is also fifty years old as a city. It was incorporated in May, 1853, and the event should be observed with fitting ceremonies. The city council should move in the matter at once. As May will be too early to have a proper celebration, the occasion might be deferred to the 10th of September, and at the same time celebrate the 50th anniversary of the great event that has immortalized the name of a Newport hero.

Seventy-three years ago last Sunday, Jan. 28, 1830, Hayne, of South Carolina, made his first speech in Congress in defense of slavery and States' rights and two days later, Jan. 27, 1830, Daniel Webster made his great speech on the Union and in defense of the North. That speech has never been equalled in this or any other country and probably never will be. It has made the name of Webster immortal. The name of Hayne will live only as the person who gave the text that called forth the great reply. In the seventy-three years that have passed since that day history has been made more rapidly than in all the eighteen hundred that preceded them. Could Webster look upon this nation today he would feel that he had not lived and spoken in vain.

The State of Missouri has a unique set of legislators. A bill has been introduced in that body and received with a "buzz of approval," compelling all railroad and other transportation companies to furnish free passes over their lines in the State to all State officers, judges of the supreme, appellate and circuit courts, and sheriffs, the passes to be good during the terms of all these officials. It is further provided that any transportation company in the State that fails to grant such passes shall forfeit its right to do business in Missouri.

Why stop here? Why not include hotels, boarding houses, livery stables, etc.? Why shouldn't the Missouri legislators be able to pick up a living on any corner? Who wouldn't be an office holder in such a State?

The Panama treaty will probably be ratified before March 4th and then Uncle Sam will be ready to begin to dig the big ditch which will make two islands of the western hemisphere. This canal business deals with generous sums of money. First forty millions go to the French people who began the job and failed, then ten millions to the little country of Colombia, then Uncle Sam must pay the same power a quarter of a million annually for rent. All this must be paid besides the two hundred millions more or less required to dig the canal. Truly this is a gigantic undertaking and one that no other power is in condition to handle. It will probably take at least ten years to open up the waterway, and many years thereafter before the United States will reap much of an interest on its outlay. Still the Canal had to be built, and the United States cannot afford to let any other power do the job.

Wanted—A Wife.

Maids of Rhode Island come forward! Too long have ye tarried in the rearward, toiling at the housework of your fathers' homes, or talking idly over the back fence with your neighbors while waiting for the young men to propose. Ye are many, and the young men are few, and when at length an eligible and desirable young man appears verily it is some other maid that lands him. But throw aside for a moment that false modesty that rules your sex. Stretch out those snow-white arms and clasp to your heart this man:

WIFE WANTED.

By a good, sober and industrious young man, painter and decorator by trade, now working in the city. Call or address ARTHUR BLANK, Bristol, R. I.

See what he offers: Good—he spends his nights at his own fire-side and tarrieth not at the golf links on Sunday; sober—he looketh not upon the mint julep when it is

green and dotheth not his raiment with a red necktie; industrious—six days in the week doth he labor to procure the wherewithal to buy black diamonds at twenty dollars the ton, and by the sweat of his brow earneth a bit of butter for your bread.

Likewise other talents bath Arthur, talents of which he spaketh not. Honest is he withal, honest to that length that he believeth that not only the truth but the whole truth should be spoken, else must his modesty have made him abstain from making his goodness, his sobriety and his industry. But beyond and above all these is Arthur up-to-date and possessed of ambition, for doth he not state his wants in the public print? He hideth not his light under a bushel nor waiteth on Time to bring to his heart that ecstatic throbbing that shall tell him he hath discovered the divinest creature that ever walked the earth.

As Arthur is honest he hath of course paid into the till of the Bristol Phoenix the shekels demanded for inserting his ad. For this puff the MERCURY muilets him naught, but holding at heart the welfare of the maids of Newport county it gives unto them a chance like unto that of the maids of Bristol county.

The President.

A prominent writer speaking of the president says: "Of the administration of Theodore Roosevelt it would be neither proper nor wise for me to speak in other terms than those of expectation and prophecy. But of Mr. Roosevelt himself something may be said. His birth, breeding, education and social advantages have been of the best. He has led an industrious and useful life. As an American citizen we are all proud of him, and when he reached the presidential office by a tragedy that nobody deplored more than he, everyone wished him success. His transparent honesty and sincerity are winning qualities, and in the opinion of Burke especially important in him who is the ruler of a nation. 'Plain good intention,' he wrote, 'which is as easily discovered at the first view as fraud is surely detected at last, let me say, of no mean force in the government of mankind.' To these qualities, and to a physical and moral courage that can never be questioned, Mr. Roosevelt adds a large intelligence and, as his books show, a power of combination of ideas and coherent thought. Moreover, he has had a good political training, and he has the faculty of writing his political papers in a pregnant and forcible literary style. He is fit for what Mr. Bryce calls 'the greatest office in the world, unless we except the Papacy.' His ideals are Washington and Lincoln. 'I like to see in my mind's eye,' he said, 'the gaunt form of Lincoln stalking through these halls.' 'To gratify the hopes, secure the reverence, and sustain the dignity of a nation,' said Justice Story, 'the presidential office should always be occupied by a man of elevated talents, of ripe virtues, of incorruptible integrity, and of tried patriotism; one who shall forget his own interests and remember that he represents not a party but the whole nation.' These qualities Theodore Roosevelt has. Whether he shall in action carry out the other requirements of Justice Story may only be judged after he shall have retired to private life."

A \$250,000 Fire at Boston.

Boston, Jan. 28.—One of the largest fires that has occurred in this city for several years raged all through last night in the large hardware store of the Bigelow-Dowse company, and although the two lower stories were not burned they were so thoroughly wet down that the company's loss will amount, in round figures, to \$250,000. The firm had a considerable quantity of powder stored in the basement, and in the early stages of the fire firemen poured the greater portion of the water into that portion of the building. Twenty-five engines and accompanying apparatus took part in subduing the flames.

British Plans in Africa.

London, Jan. 29.—It is announced that from Feb. 1 the whole of the British forces in South Africa will be under the single and supreme command of General Lytton, with headquarters at Pretoria. This step is regarded as significant of the intention of the imperial government to treat South Africa as a whole and as giving a strong probability of a similar political arrangement at some future date. It is also held to point to the future transfer of the centre of power from Cape Colony to the new colonies.

A Prince's Short Acquaintance.

London, Jan. 29.—The Daily Express announces the disappearance since Dec. 30 of Prince Atholbald S. de Modena who on Dec. 17 was married to Mabel Scott, formerly the Countess Russell. The latter obtained a divorce from Earl Russell in March, 1901. The bride is now staying in London with her mother, Lady Scott, while the prince is supposed to be in New York.

Special Dispensation For Finns.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The treasury department has instructed the New York immigration authorities to construe the laws as liberally as possible in the cases of those arriving Finns who are being forced out of their country to escape famine. About 1700 Finns arrived in this country in December.

American Missionaries Praise.

Khartoum, Sudan, Jan. 30.—Earl Cromer, the British agent in Egypt, speaking at a banquet here yesterday, paid a tribute to the work of the American missionaries in the Sudan, where the natives were learning that the foreigners visiting them were no longer slave dealers, but the bitter opponents of slavery.

All Must Be Vaccinated.

Bridford, Me., Jan. 29.—At a meeting of the mayor and the board of health last night an order was issued for compulsory vaccination in the schools. The request on the part of the pest house was begun yesterday, but very little evidence tending to show the origin of the fire was brought out.

Washington Matters.

Senator Quay on Statehood Bill—Anti-Trust Bill is Before the House—Favorable Treaty With Colombia—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1903.
"I shall never yield on the Statehood bill until it has been voted on by the Senate," said Senator Quay today in answer to an inquiry made by your correspondent. "The Statehood bill shall not pass even though a special session of Congress is necessitated by the methods we are compelled to adopt to defeat it," said Senator Hanna, when an inquiry was put to him and the remarks of the two men illustrate the present situation in the Senate. Under the rules of the Senate it is impossible to secure a vote on any measure as long as anyone desires to debate the question. Senator Quay has, by a test vote, demonstrated that seventeen Republicans and practically all the Democrats will vote for Statehood. This has placed the opposition, which includes the men recognized as leaders of the Republican party, in the position of filibustering attempts to talk to death a measure favored by the majority of the Senate and they accept the charge and assert their intention of continuing to filibuster and their belief that they are warranted in so doing.

Senator Hanna, who is an ardent advocate of Statehood, said today, "The Republicans who support the Statehood bill are acting in accordance with their belief. They feel bound by the pledge of the party platform and reasons, which are convincing to everyone who will take the trouble to investigate them, that Statehood should be granted to the territories. It is the opposition that is filibustering and preventing other legislation. We are ready for a vote at any moment and a vote would dispose of the measure in accordance with the will of the majority. The attempt of the leaders is contrary to the principles of government. They are endeavoring to make the minority rule. Every Republican who favors Statehood feels that he has good company. Sixteen other Republicans think and feel as he does. There is no anti-trust bill before the Senate now. When there is it will become the certain duty of the leaders to permit a vote on the Statehood bill."

The Administration anti-trust bill is now before the House. It has been carefully framed by the members of a subcommittee and the Attorney General and is drawn upon lines dictated by the experience of the latter who has found the Sherman law deficient and has framed the present measure to supply his deficiencies. The proposed law is not drastic and contains no provision capable of inflicting the slightest injury on any corporation doing a legitimate business. It merely prohibits those discriminations which have, in the past, served to build up huge monopolies and provides the Government with the means for enforcing the law. It is the ardent hope of the President that the bill may become a law, a wish which is evidently seconded by the large majority of the people judging by the correspondence of numerous members of Congress which your correspondent has been permitted to see. The bill will pass the House at an early date and, it is believed, without opposition from the Democrats.

According to present intentions the Elkins anti-trust bill which embodies one of the Attorney General's recommendations, that rebates and concessions of all kinds on transportation charges be prohibited, will be reported to the Senate today. It is said by prominent senators that the Elkins bill will probably pass. The Immigration bill is being pushed in the Senate and Senator Fairbanks, who has the measure in charge, is confident that he will secure its passage.

The utmost gratification is expressed by the friends of the isthmian canal at the conclusion of a treaty with Colombia on terms generally regarded as most favorable to the United States. While the price to be paid, \$10,000,000 cash and an annuity of \$250,000 beginning five years after the ratification of the treaty, is a generous one from the standpoint of Colombia, there is every reason to believe that this country will be amply compensated once the canal is in operation. The treaty was read in the Senate in secret session on Friday, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Several of the most influential members of the Senate told your correspondent that they were certain the treaty would be ratified in its present form at this session of Congress. The only element of doubt remaining is the Colombian Congress, both houses of which will have to vote on the convention.

While Colombia technically observes the provision of her constitution, which forbids her to part with any portion of her territory, she leases to this country for a period of one hundred years the desired zone of land with privilege of renewing the lease for a like period and the same rental, indefinitely. During the construction of the canal martial law is to prevail. After that arrangements are to be made for policing the strip, etc., by a joint high commission. At the end of sixty years the entire property of the Panama Railroad Company will revert to the United States. The treaty is generally regarded as another triumph for the diplomacy of Secretary Hay.

The action of Germany in persistently bombarding San Carlos, Venezuela, is causing grave apprehension to the others of this Government and to leading members of the Senate. A number of the latter have been interviewed by your correspondent and while most of them refused to be quoted on the subject all but one expressed the belief that the situation was becoming acute and threatened to involve the United States in difficulties with Germany. Senator Scott was outspoken in his denunciation of the action of Germany, saying, "Germany has exceeded all bounds of decency and honor." Senator Allison said, "The situation looks most peculiar and suggests grave complications but in the absence of complete knowledge of the facts it would be unwise to pass judgment on Germany's intentions." Senator Dryden maintains his confidence in Germany's integrity and said, "I do not believe that Germany has ulterior motives in her action against Venezuela."

Weather Bulletin.

Copyright, 1902, by W. T. Foster.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 31.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent February 5 to 7, warm waves 2 to 8, cool waves 3 to 9. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about February 9, cross west of Rockies by close of 10, great central valleys 11 to 13, eastern states 14. This storm will probably proceed eastward along the 10th meridian affecting the Missouri and Ohio valleys more than it will the sections north and south of that line and then proceed by

the way of Erieburg, along the line between New York and Pennsylvania to Troy and then northwesterly through central portions of New England states. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about February 9, great central valleys 11 to 13, eastern states 12. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about February 12, great central valleys 11, eastern states 16. This cool wave will not be severe. It will not much affect the Missouri valley and west gulf states, the coldest part of it passing near the lower lakes, northern Ohio valley and through the New England states.

I am expecting the middle third of February to average above normal temperature generally throughout the continent and that rainfall will be below normal.

Temperature of the week ending February 8 is expected to average about normal generally.

Immediately following date of this bulletin moderate temperature is expected to rise in the Missouri valley and the rise progress eastward about 600 miles a day.

Indications are very strong warning of a severe cold wave that will enter the Missouri valley not far from February 27 and progress slowly eastward affecting the whole continent.

Mrs. Robert C. Ebbs has returned from a visit to Bridgewater, Mass.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE

TO MILK DEALERS AND OTHERS.

HAVING been elected by the Honorable City Council of the City of Newport Inspector of Milk and Nuisances, I hereby announce that I have assumed the duties of my office and may be found in the basement of the City Hall from 8 to 9 a. m., and 4 to 5 p. m., to receive complaints of nuisances and to register dealers in milk.

GEORGE C. SHAW, Inspector of Milk and Nuisances.

MILK LAW.

CHAPTER 17.

OF MILK.

SECTION 1. MILK shall be sold by whey-measure and all measures used in the sale of milk shall be sealed by the seal of weights and measures of the town where the person so using the same shall usually reside, or of the town where such milk shall be measured for use, and every person violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit ten dollars for each offence.

SECTION 2. The mayor and aldermen of any city and town council of any town, may cause to be made a list of all persons who are dealers in milk, and may cause to be made a list of all persons who are inspectors of milk, and may cause to be made a list of all persons who are engaged in the business of selling milk, and may cause to be made a list of all persons who are engaged in the business of buying milk, and may cause to be made a list of all persons who are engaged in the business of transporting milk, and may cause to be made a list of all persons who are engaged in the business of storing milk, and may cause to be made a list of all persons who are engaged in the business of distributing milk, and may cause to be made a list of all persons who are engaged in the business of consuming milk, and may cause to be made a list of all persons who are engaged in the business of producing milk, and may cause to be made a list of all persons who are engaged in the business of processing milk, and may 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THE ALLIES FIRST

Must Have Preference in Venezuelan Settlement

RAISING OF THE BLOCKADE

Will Immediately Follow Acceptance of Their Demand—Protest From Other Powers Will Induce Prolong Negotiations

London, Jan. 30.—Venezuela's answer to the power's latest communication, the joint note refusing to place all claims on an equality with those of the co-operating powers, is expected to arrive here today. If Mr. Bowen can agree to give preference to the claims of Great Britain, Germany and Italy, the blockade is likely to be raised immediately. So far as known this is the only outstanding vital point. Should Venezuela demand or complications arise, such as a protest from some of the other powers, the negotiations may be indefinitely prolonged. Authoritative opinion here, differs regarding the outcome.

The German officials adhere to the belief that when President Castro sees that all the three powers are so completely unanimous and insistent upon preference he will agree to it. The British foreign office adopts a non-committal attitude, not altogether without a pessimistic trend. All, however, unite in declaring that after all the expense and trouble of the blockade their claims would not be equitably treated if they were put on the same basis as those of nations who have not taken steps to recover their debts or re-establish their prestige in Venezuela.

Venezuela in a Tight Place

Washington, Jan. 30.—Venezuela's plight at this moment lies in the fact that she is between two fires. The allies demand preferential treatment, while France and other creditors look to Venezuela for fair treatment, pointing out that to discriminate against their claims, when their attitude had been correct and even magnanimous, would not be fair treatment.

Two courses are open now to Mr. Bowen and it will probably be for President Castro to elect which he shall follow. He may in his response to the other claimant nations than the allies take the opportunity to inform the world that Venezuela yields to overpowering force and that if she cannot meet their claims they must reckon with the allies themselves. The other course is for Mr. Bowen to declare that his mission has failed, that he cannot come to a reasonable understanding with the allies because of their uncompromising attitude and therefore the case must go to the Hague tribunal for adjustment.

Fort Fired on Panther First

Curacao, Jan. 20.—It is learned from an officer of the United States gunboat Marietta that Commodore Scheder, on arriving at Curacao, said: "The Panther did not fire first on Fort San Carlos, but on Jan. 17 was obliged by a storm to take refuge inside the bar, and on coming near the fortress, she tried to land a boat flying a red flag. This signal was misinterpreted by the fort, which subsequently fired on the boat."

Shot Through Own Carelessness

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 29.—Margaret White, the young woman who accidentally shot Albert Fox last Sunday night, was discharged by Judge Almy yesterday. The judge said that Fox was wholly to blame, as he was inexcusably careless. The young man was shot while showing Miss White and her sister a scene from a melodrama in which revolvers were prominent.

A Prosperous Organization

Boston, Jan. 29.—The 10th annual dinner of the state executive committee of the Y. M. C. A. of Massachusetts and Rhode Island was held here last night. Chairman Brew presided. He said that the association has now nearly 30,000 young men on its rolls and nearly \$3,000,000 invested in buildings and physical apparatus, and that the prospects are brilliant for the future.

An Ungrateful Tramp

Rutland, Vt., Jan. 29.—A tramp whom Louis A. Morse, a contractor, was carrying home to supper last night, caught sight of a gold watch, and on Morse refusing to give it up, fired two shots at him, wounding him in the shoulder. Morse chased the man half a mile, but was compelled to stop from loss of blood. Morse's wounds are not serious.

Embezzlement Charged

New Haven, Jan. 26.—Henry F. Mullen, who was formerly the head of the stock brokerage firm of Mullen & Dooly of this city, was arrested at Providence on serious allegations charging him with embezzlement of money paid to his firm by customers last summer. Mullen agreed to return to New Haven without requisition formalities.

Sultan Has Tired Feeling

Tangier, Jan. 27.—Skirmishing is reported to be taking place outside of Fez, with results favorable to the rebels who, it is said, greatly outnumber the sultan's troops. It is rumored that the sultan is tired of the struggle and wants to leave Fez.

Old Vesuvius Again Active

Rome, Jan. 29.—Vesuvius is again in eruption. Detonations are heard and a stream of incandescent lava is issuing from the volcano, which is surrounded with thick smoke.

Hardy Fishermen Rowed to Safety

Nantucket, Mass., Jan. 30.—The famous Rose and Crown, the outermost of the Nantucket shoals to the eastward, yesterday claimed the little Boston fishing schooner Maggie and Hattie, Captain Nickerson, but the hardy crew of 18 men braved 10 miles of seething rips and reached Great Point light in safety.

LONG IS VERY SICK

Family of Former Naval Secretary Near His Bedside

DELIRIOUS FOR SOME DAYS

Grip and Bronchitis Developed While He Was Under Treatment For Catarrh of Bladder—News of Unfavorable Turn Surprised His Friends

Boston, Jan. 30.—Former Governor John D. Long, secretary of the navy under President McKinley, as well as for some months under President Roosevelt, lies critically ill at the St. Margaret's hospital in this city. Three physicians are at his bedside, his wife and daughter are close at hand, and his young son, Pelce, has been summoned from Hingham.

Governor Long was brought from Hingham, nearly three weeks ago, with catarrh of the bladder, a trouble of long standing. He was taken to the St. Margaret's hospital, a private institution. Dr. Spooner of Hingham, one of the consulting physicians, who has been Mr. Long's family physician for nearly 30 years, was sent for last night, and on the way to the hospital said: "After Governor Long went to the hospital a disease analogous to the grip set in and this had effect upon the kidneys. There was for a time danger from uraemic poisoning. Mr. Long has been mildly delirious for some days, recognizing members of his family only at times." On being pressed for an opinion on the patient's condition, Dr. Spooner replied: "It is serious."

When first brought to the hospital Governor Long was attended by Dr. Spooner and Dr. Cutler of this city. After his condition became serious Dr. Cabot was called into the case and the three physicians now have assumed personal charge of the patient.

Dr. Cabot gave the following interview last night regarding Governor Long's condition: "Two days ago," he said, "Mr. Long developed symptoms suggesting grippe, and at that time Mr. Long had their family physician, Dr. Spooner, come to see him. Dr. Spooner, after his examination, suggested that Dr. Cutler, a former physician of Mr. Long's, also be taken into the case, and together they have had charge of it for the past two days. I have been simply assisting."

"Grip is infectious, but it is a difficult thing to diagnose it. With that Mr. Long developed bronchitis, and we noticed that his kidneys were not doing as well as they should. All of these things combined have resulted in a condition which is serious." Mr. Long is a man much older than his years and the strain upon him in public life has undoubtedly been such that he has not the vitality that his friends expected of him. The trouble has been with the bladder, a complaint common among old men who have worked as hard as Mr. Long, and it has been treated locally."

The fact that Governor Long was a patient at a hospital was not known until Sunday last, and at that time it was given out that the trouble from which he was suffering appeared to be yielding to treatment and that his restoration to health was looked for at an early day. At the same time, a member of the family said that the governor's illness was not looked upon as especially serious. Since then the reports from the sick-room have been meagre, although of a favorable tendency, anxiety being awakened until Wednesday, when it was stated that a trace of pneumonia had been noticed, but this had been overcome.

The news of an unfavorable turn in the patient's condition took the city by surprise and inquiries as to his condition have almost overwhelmed the hospital and anxious messages from all parts of the country have been received. It was stated at the hospital this morning that no particularly serious complications are anticipated inside of the next 24 and perhaps 48 hours.

The Nile Fared Badly

Boston, Jan. 25.—The bark Nile, which made port yesterday from Samarang, Java, was between New York and Nantucket on Dec. 25. The crew had a trying voyage, as six or seven different times the vessel was within 100 miles of port and each time was blown off to sea. The officers and several members of the crew had their faces, hands and feet frostbitten, and on reaching here all were more or less worn out.

Princess Loses All Her Titles

Vitana, Jan. 29.—The effect of the action by Emperor Francis Joseph in depriving the Crown Princess of Saxony of all her archducal titles and prerogatives will be to deprive her of any title whatsoever. So drastic a decree is without parallel in the history of the Austrian house.

Earthquake Shattered Mountain

Mexico City, Jan. 26.—News has been received here of earthquakes and volcanic disturbances in Chihuahua. Nentia mountain has been shivered in twain and the atmosphere is filled with fine volcanic dust. An earthquake at midnight on the 23d was terrifying to the inhabitants.

Yale Gets War Relics

New Haven, Jan. 27.—Colonel Hugh Pettit, U. S. A., who has been stationed in the Philippine Islands, has presented to Yale university two bronze cannons which he received as a gift from a Moro chief in the islands recently.

Job for Boston Navy Yard

Boston, Jan. 30.—The keel of the first vessel, a tug 102 feet long and costing \$75,000, to be built at the navy yard here, was laid yesterday. In the days of wooden frigates the yard used to do its share of the warship building, but for half a century not a ship of any kind has been built here.

PERHAPS A MURDER

Body of Man With Head Cut and Eye Gouged Out Found in Woods

Shapleigh, Me., Jan. 29.—The discovery of the body of Luther Hodgdon, lying in a pond, with a cut over the head and one eye gouged out, has caused the authorities of York county to commence an investigation; on the supposition that the man was a victim of foul play. It was ascertained that Hodgdon, after spending the night with three men, two of them brothers by the name of Sprague, and another man named Beal, during which considerable liquor was drunk, went into the woods yesterday morning to cut wood. Beal and one of the Spragues returned about 9 o'clock, but the other has not appeared.

When Hodgdon's body was found it was lying on the bank of the pond. It was standing upright, the head was hanging down in front of his legs and being pulled partially off seemed to indicate that he had been led. The horse and pump were off the main road and was headed away from Hodgdon's home.

The local officer was at once notified and some time after Beal and one of the Spragues were found and closely questioned. Both admitted that they had been with Hodgdon the night before, when considerable liquor was drunk but that they left him in the woods early yesterday morning when he appeared all right.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Frank Tucker, aged 75, a farmer, was killed by a train near Franklin, N. H. Fog prevented Tucker from seeing the train. His horse was killed and vehicle crushed.

The Maine Press association has decided to visit Camden on the annual excursion this year and to hold the next annual session at Portland.

Mrs. Josiah Straw, 70 years old, fell from a sleigh at Claremont, N. H., and, striking on her head, was instantly killed.

Charles F. Kimball, a landscape painter, one of the best known artists in Maine, died suddenly at home at Morrills.

Orders for additions to rolling stock and involving a total outlay of \$450,000 have been placed on the Boston and Albany system of the New York Central railroad.

Religious melancholia is believed to have led Margaret Quinn, 17 years old, to commit suicide at Boston by taking carbolic acid. She took the acid while out on an errand, was brought home unconscious and died in her mother's arms.

John Cronin of Salem, Mass., was killed by a train near that city. He was a man by trade, and a veteran of the Civil war.

The varnish works of the A. P. Fuller company at South Portland, Me., were burned, the loss being placed at \$75,000.

Bernard Gehring, a watchman, was instantly killed by being crushed in an elevator at the Arlington mills, at Lawrence, Mass. His skull was crushed and several ribs broken.

William W. Hill, who for upward of half a century was connected with The Boston Journal, a greater portion of the time as telegraph editor, is dead. He was 70 years old, and a native of Saco, Me.

An over heated furnace started a fire in Christ Episcopal church, Montpelier, Vt., that ruined the roof and interior of that structure, causing a loss of fully \$20,000.

The movement for a public library building at Attleboro, Mass., received a great boost at a public meeting which endorsed the home subscription idea and opposed the Carnegie plan, and in 10 minutes \$10,000 was raised. A building to cost \$50,000 is proposed.

William Gray, inventor of the Gray telephone pay station, died at Hartford from a stroke of apoplexy. He also invented the pneumatic chest protector for baseball players. He was 62 years old.

James Murphy, supposed to belong in Boston, was found dead at Webster, Mass., having been frozen.

Edward Plugg, aged 54 years, committed suicide by shooting at Lawrence, Mass. Despondency over being unable to secure employment is thought to have been the cause.

Charles E. Gunnison & Co., carriage manufacturers, Merrimack, Mass., have made an assignment, with liabilities of \$20,000; assets unknown.

Three men were severely scalded in a wreck on the Phillips and Hangeley railroad near Dead River, Me., when the first of three engines hauling a snow train was overturned.

John Fuller, superintendent of bridges on the New York division of the Consolidated railroad, died at Bridgeport, Conn. He was 70 years old and had worked for the company for 45 years.

By the will of Mrs. Nancy Mannahan of Manchester, N. H., Children's home will receive a bequest of \$4000 and the Gale home is made residuary legatee.

A Boston elevated train struck and instantly killed George Mitchell, a line-man, in the employ of the company.

With the gas turned on full force William F. Schroner, 58 years old, was found asphyxiated in his room at Boston. The recent death of his wife is believed to have made him despondent.

John Whitaker, one of the leading citizens of Concord, N. H., is dead. He was born in 1835. He had served in the city government and in both branches of the legislature.

The Augusta Trust company has secured the controlling interest in the stock of the People's National bank, Belfast, Me.

The latest estimate of the additional quantity of foreign coal to be imported by Boston concerns is about 450,000 tons, on which, as a result of the recent action of congress, there will be a saving in duties of about \$300,000.

Witnesses Were Not Sworn

Providence, Jan. 30.—A second inquest on the death of Eugene O'Connell, who was fatally injured during a boxing match in Scituate recently, has been ordered by Attorney General Stearns, because of the failure of Coroner Wood to swear in the witnesses who testified at the first one.

A SCORE KILLED

Others May Die as Result of Railroad Disaster

FLYER'S ENGINEER BLAMED

According to Statement He Is Said to Have Made to a Policeman—Station Agent Tried to Hold Express, but It Thundered by Him

New York, Jan. 29.—The total loss of life by Tuesday night's fearful collision on the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Graceland, N. J., is 20 thus far. In addition to these Engineer Davis and Fireman McCarthy of the Philadelphia and Reading express, who are in the hospital at Plainfield, may die at any moment, and it is believed that several of the injured passengers cannot recover. The number of those known to be injured is upwards of 50, of whom 13 remain in the hospital.

The blame for the disaster is placed by the railroad officials on Engineer Davis, who, according to a policeman who took him from the shattered cab of his engine, admitted that he had seen the red and green danger lights displayed but, expecting to see them suddenly change to white, rushed on until it was too late to check speed before he plunged into the rear of the train ahead.

No statement has been obtained from Davis in the hospital, but in intervals of semi-consciousness and delirium he utters: "I saw nothing."

John Eicke, the station agent at Cranford, says that a minute before the accident he received orders to hold the express at his station. He could hear the train coming and without waiting to answer that he understood instructions he grabbed his lantern and rushed out onto the platform. As he emerged the train crashed by. Davis was leaning far out of the cab window looking straight ahead and apparently attending to his duty.

It was too late when Eicke reached the platform and he rushed back to his key to warn Westfield, but before he could do so the train had covered the two miles and was past Westfield and plunging into the other train three quarters of a mile beyond.

Eicke says that he saw the time when he took the order to hold the express and the time when he rushed Westfield and that it was only a few seconds over two minutes, showing that the express was really travelling at a much higher speed than 60 miles an hour.

A jury was called at Plainfield yesterday to hold an inquest, and adjourned until today, when an exhaustive investigation will be begun in order to fix the responsibility for the disaster. The grand jury, which was to have been dismissed today, will be held in recess in order that the evidence taken at the inquest may be submitted without delay.

Engineer Davis Dead

Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 30.—Engineer James H. Davis of the Reading railroad express which ran into the Easton express near Graceland Tuesday night, died yesterday. The other victims of the wreck who are in the hospital are reported to be doing as well as could be expected, but it is feared several of them may not recover.

Sleeping Her Life Away

Glocester, Mass., Jan. 29.—Gladys McLean, 13 years old, who fell into a sleep several weeks ago from which she had been only occasionally aroused long enough to receive nourishment, exhibits wonderful vitality. During Christmas week she actually showed indications of physical improvement. While these encouraging symptoms have disappeared she is still holding out life with a tenacity that astonishes physicians.

Captain Sorenson Again Honored

Boston, Jan. 28.—A life saving "second service" gold bar was presented yesterday to Captain Alfred Sorenson of the tugboat Clara Clarita for heroism displayed in rescuing D. J. Lawler from drowning near Boston Lightship on July 23, 1900. The presentation was made in the Chamber of Commerce before an audience of business men. Captain Sorenson has a record of saving 35 persons from drowning.

Liquor Dealers Get a Jolt

Biddeford, Me., Jan. 27.—The liquor dealers who have had their places raided and who are out on bail received a decided shock yesterday in the sentencing of John Curtis to four months at hard labor in the county jail at Alfred. As the Curtis case was considered in the nature of a test case, it is thought that very few of the other dealers will appear for trial.

San Juan's Mayor Suspended

San Juan, P. R., Jan. 27.—Governor Hunt, acting independently of any judicial proceedings, yesterday suspended Manuel Egozcue, mayor of this city, from office, and ordered an independent investigation into the city funds. A prosecution of Mayor Egozcue is pending on the charge of destroying city records, presumably to cover up evidence of peculation.

Was Governor of Connecticut

New Haven, Jan. 26.—Former Governor Charles Roberts Ingersoll, aged 82, died at his home here yesterday from general debility incident to old age. Mr. Ingersoll contracted the grip last spring and has been ill since, although he was not confined to his bed until two weeks ago, since which time he faltered rapidly.

Little Girl's Shocking Discovery

Norwood, Mass., Jan. 30.—With a bullet wound in her head, Mrs. Joseph Arheller was found dead in the cellar of her home yesterday. A letter to her husband said that she was tired of life. The discovery of the body was made by a little daughter upon her return from school.

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Some Stevens Reminiscences.

(BY JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS.)

Some account of Henry Alexander Stevens, late of Norristown, Pa., who died in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the twelfth of this month, may be of interest to old Newport people.

He was grandson of John Stevens, of Charlestown, Mass., who was of the elder branch of the old Puritan family of Boston, the first certain mention of which is that on the town records of the birth of John Stevens, son of Erasmus Stevens and Elizabeth his wife, in 1711.

This Erasmus, the ancestor of what was long known as the Boston Stevens family—in distinction from many of the same name among the first settlers of Salem, Newbury, Andover, etc.—was no doubt the son of John Stevens, the freeman of 1642 on the Colonial records. This Erasmus was ensign of Capt. Samuel Ward's company of foot raised at Marblehead in 1683 at the time of the Philip's Canada expedition. He returned to Boston before 1680 and the last mention of him is on the Boston tax list in 1701. He had two sons, John (the elder) above named, in 1671, and Erasmus, born also in 1671, and the last mention of him is in 1680. They belonged to the First Church congregation. Their graves are still to be seen in the old Copp's Hill burying ground. It is supposed that the stone to their father, Erasmus, was destroyed as were many others by cannon ball during the hostilities in the spring and summer of 1775.

We shall not follow the line of Erasmus, the second son of Erasmus and Elizabeth Stevens, further than to mention that he was one of the founders of the Second Church of Boston, a Lieutenant in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1742-43, and that Colonel Ebenezer Stevens, member of the Boston Train of Artillery (Paddock's), one of the Boston Tea Party, and major commanding Continental Artillery at Saratoga and lieutenant colonel second Continental Artillery at Yorktown, was his grandson. He settled at New York after the peace in 1783 and was the founder of a large family. The Stevens family of Castle Point, New Jersey, is of entirely different origin. They first appear in the early part of the eighteenth century.

To return to the elder branch, John (born 1671, died 1721) married Grace Gammon, daughter of a well-to-do trader of Casco Bay. This John Stevens was a sea captain and trader. By his wife Grace he had several children, of whom three sons—the oldest John, born Boston 1696—was also a sea captain and trader. His estate, by his will probated in 1785, exceeded six thousand pounds and included dwelling houses on North End, Boston, and in Charlestown, and shares in two brigantines. By his wife Abigail, daughter of David Jenner and widow of Edward Wyer, he left one son, John Stevens, born 1722, died 1748, who married Lydia Soley and continued the line of the elder branch. With this we have no further concern save to state that among the descendants from this union were men, college bred and distinguished in the church. Besides this John were Gammon Stevens, born in 1710, and Robert Stevens in 1715 (called Robin in the list of baptisms of the Second Church records).

Robert Stevens, 1st, moved to Newport and was the first of this family here. He was for many years member of the Rhode Island Assembly. He was an extensive merchant during the Colonial period, trading with England. He died here in 1780. He married about 1738 Abigail Elizabeth Wignall, by whom he had a numerous issue. The portrait of this old worthy and his wife, full length, by Copley, are preserved in the rooms of the Newport Historical Society.

His son Robert Stevens, 2nd, born here 1743, succeeded his father in his mercantile business. His counting house is still standing on Thames street and is one of the old landmarks. He married Hannah, daughter of Jeremiah Green of Boston. He resided for a time in Boston and visited England on business. He died here in 1830 and his body was followed to the grave by the Newport Artillery Company, of which he was a member. He left two sons.

His son Robert Stevens, 3rd, born here 1780, was also a merchant. He married in 1810 Margaret Louisa Gregg Smith, of Charlestown, S. C. He died in Newport in 1817. By his wife he had four children, all of whom were well known to our people. Juliana, born 1821, a charming maiden lady of the old school, is still living at Wyndham, Mass., in her eighty-second year. Robert Julius Stevens, born here in 1824, went to California, one of the "Forty-thousanders," the original pioneers of that then almost unknown country which only appeared on our maps as a blot of color with undefined boundaries. He married there in 1833 Caroline Campbell Baker, a daughter of Edward D. Baker, the famous statesman and soldier who, after electrifying the United States by his oratory, in 1801 raised the regiment of volunteers and fell at their head as colonel on the fatal field of Ball's Bluff in the autumn of that year. Young Stevens was long the superintendent of the U. S. Mint at San Francisco and later called to the House committee on appropriations at Washington. He died at Seattle, Washington, in 1889, leaving two children, Robert Edward and Corinne Baker. This boy, if still alive, is perhaps the latest male descendant of the name in the Newport branch of the old Puritan stock. Robert Stevens had two other sons besides Robert Julius, viz.: Julius and Algonon. Julius married but I do not know that he left any issue. Algonon is still alive. The old Newport name was preserved until quite recently in the female line of descent by our late lamented townsman, Robert Stevens Barker, the president of the Union Bank.

We now leave the Newport line and return to Gammon Stevens, elder brother of Robert, 1st, of Newport, and as has been said born in 1710. This son of John Stevens of Charlestown, Mass., married twice: first Abigail Craft, by whom he had two sons; Gammon, born 1743, and John, born 1744. After her death he took for a second wife Elizabeth Wiswell by whom he had two sons and two daughters. Of his sons by his second marriage Robert, named after Robert Stevens of Newport, died young at Saratoga. Wiswell died "on board the Rainbow," probably an English man-of-war. Neither of the daughters, Elizabeth or Abigail, married. This branch of the family adhered to the crown during the Revolution. I do not know what became of Gammon Stevens, the father of this unfortunate family, but presume from the sequel that he died during the war. However this may be, his daughters followed their mother's brother, the Reverend John Wiswell, to Nova Scotia and their mother died at Boston in 1801. A letter from Elizabeth Stevens, written from Digby, Nova Scotia, to her king-

man Robert Stevens of Newport in 1822, says that her sister Abigail died in Nova Scotia soon after the war. She writes of herself as the last of Gammon family. How long she survived I do not know.

This brings us to John Stevens, the younger of the two brothers. Born in Boston in 1743 his further career is not known except that, loyal like his immediate family, he was drafted to New York city during the war and there married Margaret Guyon, a daughter of the old French Huguenot family of New Itobelle. It is presumed that his wife died soon after, for on the evacuation of the city of New York in 1783 by the British, he went out with the refugees and settled at Cornwally, Nova Scotia, with his kinwoman and entered into business, but died soon after.

Here begins a romantic story. When John Stevens came out from New York he left a child, a boy two years of age, in charge of the Guyon family. For a long time nothing was known of this boy to his Nova Scotia kin and it is from a letter of Elizabeth Stevens of 1822 to her kinsman Robert Stevens of Newport (communicated to me in 1886 by Miss Juliana Stevens, daughter of Robert), asking for information as to "her nephew John whom she left with her brother John Stevens when she returned home from New York city in 1783," that I am acquainted with these details. But the mystery which covered the history of the orphan boy remained unsolved until 1835 when I received a letter addressed to me as the founder of the Sons of the Revolution by Mr. Henry Alexander Stevens of Norristown. The following is an extract:

"My father John Stevens was born in New York in the year 1782. He died on the 4th day of July, 1827, aboard one of his own vessels two days after leaving Havana, Cuba, of yellow fever wound for Philadelphia. At the age of fourteen he was induced by Admiral Alexander Cochrane to go with him aboard of his flagship as his protégé from the city of New York, 1790, merely to give him the experience of travel. After they arrived in England that year you will recollect that the Admiral was ordered to Algeria to quiet troubles in that quarter: soon arrived at the seat of hostilities my father performed some act of bravery for a youth while acting as coxswain in landing some officers from the flagship 'Trieste' and was made midshipman on the deck.

"In consequence of troubles culminating between his native country and England which resulted in the War of 1812, in 1808 he resigned and returned home.

"I simply wish to inquire whether we are in any way connected through common ancestry."

From this and subsequent information it seems that John Stevens was extensively engaged in shipping at Philadelphia. He married a daughter of Nicolas Pariset who came to America with Rochambeau and was in the commissary department of our French allied army.

Mr. Henry Alexander Stevens, who died last week in Philadelphia at the age of eighty-five, was one of six children by this marriage, of whom only one, Thomas Foster Stevens, was living in 1895. He left behind him many kinsmen in Philadelphia among them a descendant in the ninth generation from the Boston freeman of 1840. He died at the residence of his son, Alfred A. Stevens.

There are several distinct families of the name of Stevens in Newport and it would be interesting to have their origin and descent worked out. Our city clerk, David Stevens, is quite an authority on such matters and he descends, I believe, from "Thomas Stevens the Armorer" of the London Company.

Charles A. Dana's Logic.

They tell a good story of Charles A. Dana, —how Dana once summoned a boy reporter and said, "Tomorrow you write up the yacht race."

"But," said the lad, "I don't know how, I'm a Nebuchadnezzar. I only came here last night, sir, and I haven't so much as seen New York harbor yet. As for yachts—why, I never saw a yacht in my life!"

"Just the reason I sent for you, my boy! You'll write a story that people can read; you'll picture the thing; you'll write with enthusiasm because it's all new to you."

Sane logic! The poetry of the sea has always been written by landsmen; it always will be. The barracks-room ballads are best sung by a gentle civilian. The inside of anything is clearest seen by an erstwhile outsider. Mr. Bryce, not Mr. Lodge, writes The American Communion. Emerson, not Carlyle, writes English Traits. Rollin Lynde Hart, in the February Atlantic.

How to Read.

Edward Everett Hall, in his excellent little book How to Do It, discusses the matter of reading. The substance of what he says may be given in the form of the following ten rules:

1. Don't try to read everything.
2. Read two books on the same subject, one solid, one for pleasure.
3. Don't read a book for the sake of saying, I have read it.
4. Review what you read.
5. Read with a pencil in hand.
6. Use a blank book.
7. Condense whatever you copy.
8. Read less and remember it.
9. One hour for light reading should have one hour for solid reading.
10. Whatever reading you do, do it regularly.

According to a Belgian paper, a woman whose husband had lost his life in a railway accident received from the company 10,000 francs by way of compensation. Shortly after she heard of a traveler who had lost a leg and had been paid 20,000 francs. The widow at once put on her bonnet and shawl and went to the office of the company. "Gentlemen, how is this?" she asked. "You give 20,000 francs for a leg, and you allowed me only 10,000 francs for the loss of my husband?" "Madama," was the reply, "the reason is plain. Twenty thousand francs won't provide him with a leg, but for 10,000 francs you can get a husband."

"Do you know, colonel," said the beautiful gross widow, "that I had a strange thrill the first time you and I met?" "So did I," he answered. "It was just like one I had once when a fire broke out in a hotel where I was stopping. I was on the tenth floor and ran to the window to see if there was a fire escape. There wasn't."

There are two kinds of composure. One is morbid and arises from a weak or fatigued vitality. It betokens a genuine lack of interest in all things and is the least pleasing form of egotism. The other kind, which is magnetic, goes with complete sanity.—Love and the Soul Hunters.

Wireless Telegraphy.

The successful results of recent experiments in trans-Atlantic wireless telegraphy forces upon public attention the commercial possibilities of the future of this latest great scientific achievement.

The Marconi system which has been adopted by the British navy and the navy of the several other nations has the leading place in the race for world-wide supremacy over the several competing systems. The "Tosot" system has been adopted by France and the De Forest system by the United States navy. The English government spends thousands of pounds in its own endeavor to develop a system of its own, but was at length forced to recognize the superiority of the Marconi, and adopted it for the navy. Marconi is generally recognized as the inventor and patentee of the basic principles of the wireless transmission of electrical impulses and the companies introducing that system in England, are prepared to spend thousands of dollars to legally sustain these claims.

The plan of the organization of the Marconi companies is broad and comprehensive. The English company owns generally as the parent company, owns the patents in all countries. Subsidiary companies have been or are to be organized in every nation on the earth. It is the policy of the parent company to retain the controlling interest in each of the subsidiary companies thereby insuring the most perfect harmony of cooperation in its world-wide traffic. To each of these subsidiary companies is granted all the rights under the patents of the parent company, together with the privilege of manufacturing all the apparatus and machinery for use in the country.

The cost of erecting and equipping the stations for completing interoceanic communication between continents is less than \$100,000 for each station. This item of \$100,000 includes the profit of the company manufacturing the instruments. When this cost is balanced against the cost of laying oceanic cables, the great advantage of the wireless over the cable becomes at once apparent. Again the cost of maintenance of these stations as compared to the cost of maintaining the cables is practically nil, and the item of depreciation is correspondingly small. All this goes to the cheapening of the cost of transmission. This low cost of installation encourages the erection of stations between islands and countries where the amount of business offered does not justify the laying of cables, but will be ample to afford a large revenue upon the comparatively small cost of installing the wireless system. No place is so distant or so uninhabited that it will not justify the installation of the wireless. In Mexico stations have already been constructed for inter-communication between lower California and the main land, and with perfect success.

Perhaps the most noteworthy application of the system, however, is in the maintenance of a system of communication between ships and shore along coasts of dangerous navigation, by means of which the progress of vessels may be noted continuously.

Its influence upon shipping generally must be apparent. Lloyd's has already established many Marconi stations throughout the world and is constantly adding to them. By this means it is possible for the consignor of a cargo to direct a change in the destination of a ship in mid-ocean. When charters are secured in one part of the world it becomes an easy matter for brokers to direct thither vessels at sea, sailing in ballast, nearest that point. It is manifest that the cost of insurance of vessels and cargoes must be reduced when once its use becomes general.

So important is this feature of the system that the Canadian government is now negotiating with the Canadian Marconi Company for an annual subsidy for the installation of a system for the Gulf and River St. Lawrence and for the Straits of Belle Isle, while on the Pacific coast efforts are being made to secure a like establishment along the dangerous British Columbia coast.

Another feature of the system, not generally appreciated is its influence for the prevention of collisions on railroads. The application of the system to the gathering and dissemination of news is one of its broadest fields of usefulness. The reduction in cost of transmission is self-evident, the gain in speed apparent. Its importance as a means of communication in war both at sea and on land is so generally recognized by the world powers that nearly every nation on earth is busy experimenting in the effort to devise methods and constructing instruments which shall render them independent of established systems.

In the above brief review of the future possibilities of the wireless telegraphy the earning power of the system in its application to the ordinary every-day needs of the world stands out prominently as the greatest of any modern scientific invention. This is without prejudice to any of those systems now competing for public favor, without passing upon the comparative merits of any particular system, but it is manifest that to that system which is first most generally adopted and which most clearly sustains its legal rights, must accrue the greater benefits.

A manufacturer who is said to be very disagreeable with his employees tells a good story about himself.

"A Quaker who had just arrived from England called on him to ask for work."

"Have you any recommendation?" asked the merchant.

"No," replied the man, "but I have friends who will give me one."

"He put his bundle on the floor and left. In the course of an hour he returned, took up his bundle and was leaving the office without a word."

"Didn't you get your character?" asked the merchant.

Without halting a moment or raising his eyes the man answered, "Nay, master, but I got this."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Police Official (New England town). Any clues to that mysterious murder?

Detective. Yes, sir; I've arrested all the living members of the family.

Official. Glorious! What evidence have you?

Detective. When I accused them of the murder, some of 'em turned white, and some turned red. Now all we have to do is to find out which color means guilt.—New York Weekly.

A boy usually knocks over five things in passing through a room, and if he is particularly careful and tries not to, he knocks over ten.—Aitchison Globe.

Without humbug, politics would become rational and politicians would lose their reputation.—Comments of a House.

The smallest bone in the human body is the lenticular, seated in the human ear.

When Verlaino Died.

When Verlaino died, he left his friend Whipple as a legacy to those who had cared for him. Bibi was inactive; there was a tradition that years ago he had worked, but the man lived not who had seen him with pen in hand. Yet Bibi was looked after for the dead poet's sake. Painters, sculptors, journalists, gave him house room in turn, fed him and clothed him, and Bibi was grateful. But one little vice of his was incurable—he invariably walked off with his host's umbrella. This persistent absent-mindedness at last produced a coolness, and his friends dropped off, and Bibi experienced the cold shoulder of neglect.

One day he was discovered almost starving in an empty house, and Verlaino's friends reproached themselves for their unkindness to the poor old man. A subscription was raised for his benefit, and the money handed to him at a banquet at which the twenty-seven subscribers were present. Bibi's health was drunk with enthusiasm; he rose to reply, but emotion so overcame him that he sought permission to retire. In his retirement he was accompanied by twenty-seven umbrellas.

Frogs and Wires.

It is said that one of the great enemies of the overland telegraph line in central Australia is the common green frog. In order to save the insulators from being broken by the lightning they are provided with wire "shoppers" leading round them at a little distance to conduct on to the pole in case of need. The frogs climb the poles and find the insulators cool and pleasant to their bodies, and fancy that the "shopper" is put there to furnish them with a back seat. After a nap they yawn and stretch out a leg until it touches the pole—result, sudden death to the frog, and as the body continues to conduct the current to earth we have a paragraph in the papers to the effect that "in consequence of an interruption to the lines probably caused by a cyclonic disturbance in the interior, we are unable to present our readers with the usual cables from England!"

Sensible Treatment of Corns.

Light shoes, short shoes and clumsy shoes produce corns by compressing, cramping and rubbing against the joints. A great many of these painful blisters are hereditary. In any case it is a good plan to suppress them. Every medicine merchant has a variety of "cures," and nearly all give temporary relief. A poultice made of vinegar soaked bread-crumbs will cure a little corn in one night. It is not advisable to let a corn grow. Either rub down the formation with pumice stone or remove it with a knife. A little opposition will discourage it provided sensible shoes are worn. In pedicuring, as in mauling, the feet should be soaked in hot water and as much of the waste material brushed and rubbed off as possible.

Onion Soup.

Onion soup is often liked by people who disdain the savory herb in any other form. There is no doubt of the wholesomeness of the onion, and those who have never tried the soup are recommended to use this celebrated recipe of the elder Dumas: Take, for three pints of soup, four Bermuda onions or eight common white ones, mince them and fry to a golden brown in two tablespoonsful of butter. Pour in two quarts of water, season with pepper and salt and boil until the onions are quite soft. Beat the yolks of three eggs, mix with the soup and pour the mixture over finger slices of toasted bread. Milk may be used instead of water in this soup.

Cradles Hundreds of Years Ago.

In manuscripts of the ninth and tenth centuries we have pictures of cradles formed of part of a tree trunk dug out, with holes bored through the sides for the passage of straps intended to tie the baby down in his bed. These dug-out cradles are still common in modern Greece. When we come to consult the manuscripts and bas-reliefs of the fifteenth century, we notice that the cradles are no longer mere baskets or beds on rockers, but little swinging beds suspended between two pillars, the prototype of the modern berceonnette.

The Harm of Damp Houses.

It is dangerous to health and even to life in a damp, moldy house, or one built over a moldy cellar. Many years ago the London Lancet in an article on diphtheria traced the disease in certain cases to the presence of certain molds and fungoid growths which seemed to be breathed into the throat. Remember, one of the best disinfectants is lime. Moldy cloths, such as shoes and other articles that are unfit for use, should be destroyed at once.

Her Choice.

Fred—Yes, I like him well enough, Minnie, but how did you happen to marry a man a head shorter than you are?

Minnie—I had to choose, Fred, between a little man with a big salary and a big man with a little salary.

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Literary Notes.

The Atlantic.

(George W. Allen opens the February Atlantic with a notable article on the Atlantic Journal and the law, in which he discusses the methods and economies of the Atlantic Journal, particularly in its efforts to influence legislation and the judiciary. President Arthur T. Hadley contributes a forcible and important article upon American Freedom in Theory and Practice. M. A. DeW. Howe furnishes an article on the Epiphany of Boston Christmas, the first of a delightful series of anecdotal and historical papers. Canon H. D. Rawnsley follows his former Atlantic article by one entitled With the Pre-Dynastic Kings, an interesting and striking paper upon recent archaeological researches and discoveries in Egypt. J. T. Townbridge continues his My Own Story with an article on My First Experience as a Writer, his unsatisfactory adventures in New York, and his finding in Boston a better literary atmosphere; and A. B. Hardy in his brilliant series, His Daughter First, begins to unfold the plot of his entertaining story. Among the short stories are "The Third Floor," a characteristic tale by Ella W. Poole, "Abraham's Wreath," an unusual sketch by Elizabeth Taylor, and in the absence of Mousieur, a short story of some attractive regard by Guy W. Carrol. The literary and critical articles in the number are many and varied: Rollin Lynde Hart treats characteristically and amusingly the topic of the literary pilgrimage; Paul F. More furnishes an interesting study of Lafcadio Hearn; A. V. W. Jackson reviews "Early Penland Literature," and Charles Rice treats a New Interpreter of Eastlake's Life, followed by papers on Co-operative, Historical, Writing, and other reviews and critical papers upon Books New and Old and other subjects. Poetry is furnished by W. B. Johnson, John H. Tabb, and W. H. Haynes; and the number closes with an unusually sprightly and variegated Contributors' Club.

The World's Work.

A large and unusually varied number of articles on important subjects appear in "The World's Work" for February. By much the most striking article is that on the United States Navy at Work, by Lieutenant Commander Albert Gleaves, illustrated by twenty pages of remarkable photographs. A series of investigations of the professions begins in this number with an article by Harry D. Niles on "The Law"; George Lee is the author of a well-illustrated story of Herbert Spencer's work; and Arthur Goodrich finds good things to say about the United States Steel Corporation's Profit-Sharing Plan. Owen Winter's review of Frank Norris' last book, "The Pit," is fitting and has a unique interest. Among the illustrated articles, which are always made features of "The World's Work," are Marjorie Wilcox's story of how the finest Cuban tobacco is being grown in the United States, an article by Sylvester Baxter about the railroad controlling trolley lines, and Herbert G. Ponting's description of a wonderful Japanese workshop. Libraries, their great growth and work, make up the subject upon which Miss Helen Haynes writes; Doctor Floyd M. Crandall gives interesting suggestions for the "Prevention of Physical Breakdown"; Louis James Magee tells of various methods Americans can learn from German business men. And this is only part of the contents. There is an article about American skilled workmanship as shown in watch factories by P. P. Frost, some thirty-five short editorial articles in the "March of Events," and twenty more in "Among the World's Workers." The portraits for the month include Secretary Moody of the navy, Judge Alton B. Parker, General F. V. Greene and Doctor J. E. Russell.

Country Life in America.

Country Life in America for February takes one to California and Florida and to many pursuits of the outdoor world during the month. Among the leading articles, superbly illustrated, "Camping in Florida" is the personal experience of the naturalist, A. Radcliffe Dugmore, along many of the best rivers and lakes. "The Hunter in a Country Town" is a true story of the making of a home written by a successful novelist, and "Shelburne Farms" describes Dr. W. Seward Webb's seat, an ideal country place on Lake Champlain; while "The Orange in Florida and California," together with numerous other articles, shows the profitable side of a delightful horticultural pursuit for amateur and professional growers. Other charmingly illustrated articles tell of "Caratons and How to Grow Them," "The St. Bernard Dog," and how the Alpine mastiff was discovered to America, besides a fund of timely information and suggestions for plant growing, sport, poultry raising and kindred subjects that interest the country lover. An announcement is made for a "Gardening Number" which will be a double issue for March, and eight prizes of thirty dollars each are offered for "experiences" of readers who follow the suggestions for vegetable and flower growing, landscape-gardening, village improvement enterprises, and other matters of which the magazine will treat. No magazine illustrates the beautiful things of the outdoor world so well.

The St. Nicholas.

Most important of the stories in the February St. Nicholas, of course, is the new installment of Howard Pyle's "The Story of King Arthur and His Knights" which tells of the noble knight and how King Arthur fought with him, even unto grievous wounding. Tudor Jenks' "The Castle of the Bachelors" is a good, old-fashioned story of buried treasure. Jack London's "In Yeddo Bay" will delight every adventurous, loyal American lad. Charles Newton Hoar's "The North Shore Limited" has the merit of being as true as it is exciting. Joseph Blithen's "The Fire Out" gives beside its thrills a fascinating story of an Indian superstition and an Indian hero's bravery. Some animal sketches, an account of child life in Germany and verse and pictures, written and designed for the hearts and eyes of the girls and boys, fill up the February number.

The Century.

For those to whom the fiction of the magazines is always that the Century has provided liberally. Lorey Mary writes Miss Viny and says that Mrs. Wiggs and all the family on a picnic which proves decidedly Wiggsesque. The second part of Abigail H. Fitch's "When the Consul Came to Peking" carries its characters to safety through some thrilling adventures. "The Yellow Van" continues in interest. There is wit in Virginia Fraser Boyce's "Her Freedom," and much pathos in Kate W. Hamilton's "The Baby from Ruggles' Dip." There is another Pa Gladden story, too, "Knights to the Rescue," in which Elizabeth Cherry Walt takes her gentle, lovable hero on an unusual errand of mercy.

An Awakening.

BY R. E. KIRBY.

He thought the future had used him ill,
And discontent was in his heart;
While waiting for the new dawn still,
He found his triumph in the night.

He thought of what the great possessed,
The splendid things to him denied,
And every night in his breast
And bitterness walked at his side.

A little face grew pale one day,
And in two eyes a dimness crept;
He knew that death was on its way,
And trembling watched her while she slept.

And cried: "Oh, God, I did not know
What riches thou hadst given me,
Thou death came pointing down to show
How deep and broad my loss could be."

Chicago Record-Herald.

He Got the Stockings.

A young married man who sat one night and watched his wife while she was industriously engaged in darning a work basketful of stockings—they were of the ordinary 60 cent and 75 cent variety—had an idea.

"She needs stockings all right," he thought to himself, "and that's what I'll make her to for her Christmas gift—stockings—good stockings—silk ones, by jee!"

The next day he decided to buy the stockings so as to avoid the shopping rush of the days immediately preceding Christmas. "It wasn't until he had made this decision and started out from his office on the errand that he had any apprehensions as to the somewhat delicate character of his purchase he intended to make."

"I wonder," he reflected, rather alarmedly, when the idea struck him, "whether men or women sell 'em? Hope it's not women, but I'm afraid it must be, because—"

By this time, however he was entering the store he had selected to make his purchase. The doorwalker directed him to the women's hosiery department, and he threaded his way to that department, feeling a good deal out of place. When he reached the women's hosiery department his fear was realized. The department was presided over by four or five lady-looking young women, and there wasn't a male salesman anywhere near that department. A large number of shopping women, examining hosiery, were lined up in front of the hosiery counter, and when the young married man made his appearance before the counter, and stood waiting, they all smiled at each other, and some of them poked each other wily, and called attention to him. He felt that he was turning a good many different colors of pink, and for half a second he had a strong temptation to bolt for it, but he concluded that would be ignominious and, and he held his ground while the shopping women continued to smile.

At length a peachy-skinned saleswoman rolled up to the young man and regarded him quizzically.

"Well, sir?" she said to him, and then he knew it was up to him. But his throat was pretty hot and dry, and it was hard for him to exude any words.

"I want," he started in to say, "to get—er—about half a dozen—er—er— and that was as far as he could proceed. The saleswoman showed no disposition whatever to help the unfortunate inexperienced male person claim that saleswomen delight in keeping a man impaled on the stick in such a situation. He tried again:

"Sold color," he blurted out, but that was as far as he got. The saleswoman shifted to the other foot, folded her arms, showed her pearly teeth as she continued to regard him with her quizzical smile, but she never said a word. Then the man became desperate. He pulled out a handkerchief to mop his clammy forehead, and then gasped:

"Nine in a half; black silk; six pairs."

He got the stockings, but he claims that when he got away from that hosiery counter he felt as weak in the knees as if he had been in bed a month with malaria.—Washington Post.

The New Birth.

"No one can enter the Kingdom of God, unless he is born of the Spirit, any more than he can enter the life, unless he is born of the flesh. But while birth of the flesh is unobscured, in most cases man's free will chooses or desires the birth of the Spirit. Just when and how this birth takes place we can only say positively in our own case. In some persons, it may be so along the line of the native disposition, as to be hardly discernible. In others it may be momentary, and in others still a struggle. Doubtless Christ has many ways of drawing the soul out of the earthly into the spiritual life, of which we are not aware. Thus we see it is a birth into the fullness of life, the life like Christ's. It is not an inheritance from parents, although one might inherit a disposition so compliant to righteousness it might appear so and doubtless some have received the new birth who do not recognize the fact by that name."—John F. Gaining, author of Epic of the Inner Life, a masterly book on Job.

Points.

Things that make a woman cry make a man swear.

Beware of the man who owns a soft persuasive voice.

Natives of Greenland are a cold distant people.

A spoiled child is to be pitied because of its fond parents.

You can never tell what a woman in love or a balky horse will do next.

All the world's a stage and all the women thereon want speaking parts.

An evening call is productive of pleasure—either when you come or when you go.

A woman who keeps a boarding house in Detroit entered the office of Stanley B. Smith & Co., coal dealers, and at the point of a revolver offered a clerk, Sim J. Boden, \$7.50, demanding an order on the yard for a ton of anthracite coal. Boden promptly produced the order.

The woman had a wagon ready and drove into the yard, where she obtained the fuel. Her son had tried to get the order earlier in the day but failed. "The coal dealers of Detroit are holding up every one for higher prices," she said this morning. "I have been dealing with Smith for fifteen years, and I thought it was about time some of them were held up, so I took my husband's pistol out of the bureau drawer, drove to the coal office and in a ladylike manner asked Boden for a ton of coal. He told me that I could not have it. I politely informed him I generally got what I went after, and he said he would not be asleep while I was trying to get it. The next moment he was looking into the barrel of the revolver. He changed his mind, but the queer part of it is that when I reached home with the coal I found that the revolver was not loaded."

Why They Were Chosen.

Andrew Carnegie was recently asked: "What influenced you most in the selection of your lieutenants in the steel industry?"

"Apparently trivial incidents. I watched young men with whom I came in contact, and wherever I ran across one who, all unconsciously, by some small action or word uttered in ordinary conversation, made me feel that he had the qualities demanded in my business I gave him a chance to prove that he really had them."

And how many of these men are millionaires? Passing Charles Schwab, H. C. Frick, Thomas Lynch and other more prominent ones, take the case of A. R. Peacock as typical.

About twelve years ago Mr. Peacock was a salesman for a New York decorating house. At that time Mr. Carnegie wanted some decorating done in his Fifth Avenue house, and Peacock was sent to him. Carnegie was so pleased with the salesman that, just as Mr. Peacock was leaving, he said, apropos of nothing that had gone before:

"Young man, you will be rich some day." Mr. Peacock laughed. "If I thought so I'd be willing to give the man who helped me to riches a liberal discount."

Mr. Carnegie's reply all but took away the hearer's breath.

"I'll take you at your word. Go to your employers, resign at once, and come with me."

Mr. Peacock did as he was bid; and judging by results, he gave Mr. Carnegie a liberal discount in work, for his fortune is conservatively estimated at \$10,000,000.

Andrew M. Moreland, formerly secretary of the Carnegie Steel company, owes his present financial position to his ability to send and receive telegraph messages with lightning-like rapidity and unerring accuracy.

When he was auditor of the company Mr. Moreland was summoned to New York to consult with his commercial master. At dinner Mr. Carnegie sat beside him.

"No thank you; I don't drink," said Mr. Moreland.

Later on Mr. Carnegie brought out the cigars.

"No, thank you; I don't play," said Mr. Moreland.

Still later in the evening Mr. Carnegie proposed a game of cards.

"No, thank you; I don't smoke," said Mr. Moreland.

Mr. Carnegie looked at his guest.

"Tell me why you don't do any of these things," he said.

"You've kept me working too hard all these years. I had no time to learn," was the reply.

Mr. Carnegie thought a moment.

"And," he said, "I'm going to give you three months' vacation. Now, for Heaven's sake, go off somewhere and learn to do something besides work."—New York Sun.

Old Train Rules.

One of the pioneer railway lines in England was the Liverpool and Manchester railway. Among the archives of this company are the rules and regulations governing travel over the road. From these old rules the following is taken so that the traveler of today can compare his lot with that of the traveler of early days:

"Trains will start at their point of departure as near schedule time as possible, but the company does not guarantee when they will reach their destination."

"Trains not reaching their destination before dark will put up at one of the several stopping places along the route for the night, and passengers must pay for and provide for their own lodging during the night."

"Luggage will be carried on the roof of the carriages. If such luggage gets wet the company will not be responsible for any loss attaching thereto."

Appropriate.

"He calls the baby Coffee."

"What a name! What does he call it that for?"

"Because it keeps him awake nights."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Dubious Compliment.

"They have named a brand of cigars for Barker."

"I should consider that quite an honor."

"You wouldn't if you knew the cigars."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Miss Smyth—I suppose you find many cases of extreme want during your visits among the poor?

Miss Charity Worker—Yes; I visited a family to-day and actually they hadn't a drop of gasoline for their automobile.—Judge.

"You don't seem to know anything, you poor, ignorant chick," retorted the older fowl. "Statistics show that when a hen lays one egg a week she is paying for the food she eats, and that's all I feel under any obligations to do. Cut-cut! Cut-daw-aw-aw-aw-cut!"—Chicago Tribune.

O. A. Snow & Co., patent lawyers, of Washington, D. C., will send free on request information how to procure patents, trade marks copyrights, etc. On receipt of two cents in postage, they will send a valuable blank memorandum book and diary for 1903. 21-31-3w

She. I should like to have a coin dated the year of my birth.

He (a collector—with enthusiasm). Yes, it would indeed be valuable.—The Sketch.

The ants of South America have been known to construct a tunnel three miles in length.

We may scale a mountain only to trip over a mole hill.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose.

Those who wait for other men's shoes must tread roughly sometimes.

Women with pale colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Life's like baccarat. Chance gives the cards and we only play what's dealt us.

CASTORIA
The Kind You Have Always Bought

We think we can cure a bad case of Backache quicker with one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Tablets, than by any other application, and after the Backache is cured, you still wear the pills without discomfort for two or three weeks, or longer. This combination of Smart Weed and Belladonna is a great hit and it is hard to find any pain or ache that will not yield to it. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Women's Dep't.

Why Women Should Vote.

The reason why women should vote are the same as the reasons why men should vote—the same as the reasons for having a republic rather than a monarchy. It is fair and right that the people who must obey the laws should have a voice in choosing the law-makers, and that those who must pay the taxes should have a voice as to the amount of the tax, and the way in which the money shall be spent.

Roughly stated, the fundamental principle of a republic is this: In deciding what is to be done, where everybody's interests are concerned, we take everybody's opinion, and then go according to the wish of the majority. As we cannot suit everybody, we do what will suit the greatest number. That seems to be, on the whole, the fairest way. A vote is simply a written expression of opinion.

In thus taking a vote to get the wish of the majority, certain classes of persons are passed over, whose opinions for one reason or another are thought not to be worth counting. In most of our States, these classes are children, aliens, idiots, lunatics, criminals, and women. There are good and obvious reasons for making all these exceptions but the fact, of course no account ought to be taken of the opinions of children, insane persons, or criminals. Is there any equally good reason why the opinions of women should not be counted?—Alice Stone Blackwell.

The Victims of Monopoly.

Women and men alike are the victims of monopoly. If anything can awaken women to a realizing sense of political power, it would seem that the events of the past twelve months should do so. Every housewife has to pay double price for her fuel and fifty percent, more for her food than she paid two years ago. This enhancement of prices is directly due to unwise and corrupt legislation. If women had votes, congressmen and legislators would speedily come to their relief.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, in a letter to the Melrose Fuel Association, says truly:

A large minority of average Americans are reckless of the liberties of other people. They would not hesitate to risk "all the prized charters of the human race" for a tariff that would make them rich, or a war on a helpless people that would open to them a market for their particular products. With this class there is but one supreme good in life—money. Whatever pays is right, whether it be the running of a pawnshop for the convenience of housebreakers, thugs, and murderers, or the promoting of menacing railway monopolies.

The genius of American business meets the young man as he enters the money-making world, with this injunction: "Get rich, young man, get rich! Honestly, if you can, but by all means get rich! All sins shall be forgiven you but the sin of being poor."

And so we find ourselves in the remorseless grasp of coal companies and food controllers, and with sinking hearts are facing a winter unparalleled in the cost of plain living. Trucks and combines, monopolies and corporations are rapidly organized, and their watered stock thrust upon the market, where it is greedily caught up as sure to yield large dividends, since competition has been stamped out. All these combinations increase prices that are felt by householders, till the situation has become so tense that any change would be welcome. When the Standard Oil Company takes advantage of the coal famine to double the price of last year, who will praise Rockefeller when he tosses another million into the lap of his pet university?

Senator Hoar, in his recent excellent speech, says:

- The chief evils of the trust are:
1. Destruction of competition.
 2. The management of local industries by absentees in the interest of absentee capital.
 3. Destruction of local public spirit.
 4. Fraudulent capitalization.
 5. Secrecy.
 6. Management for the private benefit of the officials.
 7. The power to corrupt elections, and in some cases to corrupt the courts.
 8. The want of personal responsibility to public sentiment.
 9. The absence of personal liability for contracts or wrong-doing.
 10. The holding of vast properties in mortmain—in the "dead hand," if we may use the ancient phrase of the English law. But it has life enough for all purposes of power to serve the will that wields it. It is deadly only to the influence of any nerve which comes from the brain or heart of the people.

The only remedy for this growing evil is an enlightened public opinion. We must have an anti-monopoly uprising of the voters to compel congressional legislation. Attorney-General Knox well says in his late speech at Pittsburg:

If Congress, under its power to regulate interstate commerce, may utterly destroy a combination and forfeit its property in interstate transit, as the Sherman Act provides, it seems reasonable to say that it can in the exercise of the same power deny to a combination whose life it cannot reach, the privilege of engaging in interstate commerce except upon such terms as that Congress may protect commerce from restraint. Such a regulation would operate directly upon commerce, and only indirectly upon the instrumentalities and operations of production.

But in order to secure effective control of the monopolies we shall need a voting constituency too numerous to be bullied and too independent to be bribed. With the combined votes of men and women the power of monopoly may be curbed and the home protected. Not otherwise.—H. B. B.

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Mrs. Winstow's Sooty Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of a Cicking Teeth send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winstow's Sooty Syrup for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winstow's Sooty Syrup is a tried and true remedy for all the ailments of children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and now in the United States. Price twenty-one cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winstow's Sooty Syrup."

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Freddie—A synonym is a word to be used in place of another word you can't spell.

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